



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Somali Reconciliation Conference Continues

Aidid Criticizes Foreign Troops

EA2303143793 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 22 Mar 93

[Text] I wish to thank, on behalf of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and on my own behalf, Mr. Meles Zenawi, the Ethiopian president, and the Ethiopian people for the cordial and warm reception accorded to the Somali people and for taking upon themselves the task of helping the Somali people solve their current problems.

This was said by Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the SNA and of the United Somali Congress [USC] during the speech he delivered at the Somali national reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa [date not specified]. The chairman also expressed gratitude to UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, donor countries, international organizations, the OAU, the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement, and the countries of the Horn of Africa, which had been striving to help Somalia extricate itself from the myriad problems facing it.

Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the SNA and USC, said the current problems facing Somalia were well-known to us and did not require much comment, but that we, as Somalis, should find solutions to them instead. The chairman went on to say that the current problems in the country were the lack of peace, as well as hunger, lack of social infrastructure, divisions, and a lack of trust, making clear that all these issues had come about because there was no central government of the people.

Mr. Aidid said that the lack of government had led the foreign troops to come to our country and that these troops had created problems and indulged in anything they wanted without first consulting the Somali people. For example, they entered the houses of Somali citizens without permission under the pretext of searching for weapons. They often profaned the Somali religion and culture and interfered in the political affairs of the Somali people.

In his speech, the chairman also said that the foreign troops of the Unified Task Force [UNITAF] had not participated in implementing the Addis Ababa agreement of 15 January, signed by the Somali political organizations, which stipulated that disarmament should be conducted throughout the country and that the collected firearms be stored until a government was formed which would be able to seal the fate of these weapons. It was unfortunate, the chairman said, that UNITAF had decided to destroy the weapons it had captured, despite the fact that these weapons were Somali national property.

Chairman Aidid said that the problems facing Somalia could be overcome if the people's dignity was restored

and a government of unity was formed; as the SNA, we have decided to implement the program which we have just mentioned, and we would like to ask the rest of the Somalis to understand and support us on these issues because the people we represent and the world are expecting us to implement and realize these aspirations. As an alliance, we suggest that this conference should form an interim government composed of political organizations in the country, Chairman Aidid said.

Chairman Aidid added that in order to revitalize social services such as health care, telecommunications, education, and water and electricity supplies it is important to keep the peace and stability in the country, and he appealed to the world and the United Nations to assist us in the implementation of these issues.

Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the SNA, who is also the chairman of the USC, also said that the SNA was pleased to inform the conference that the organization had implemented most of the important articles of the Addis Ababa conference of 15 January—the laying down of arms, the cease-fire, the releasing of prisoners of war, the cessation of hostile propaganda, and the formation of community reconciliation committees:

We call upon and request those attending the honorable conference to shoulder the heavy responsibility of finding just solutions to the issues facing the country and to embark on building a new Somalia based on peace, justice, progress, and democracy, concluded Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the SNA and of the USC.

Official Comments on Events

NC2003083093 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0610
GMT 20 Mar 93

[Telephone interview with Abdulle Sheikh Ismail, Somali minister of state for foreign affairs, in Addis Ababa, by Ashraf 'Abd-al-'Aziz in Cairo; date not given—recorded]

[Text] ['Abd-al-'Aziz] Mr. Minister, the national reconciliation conference has resumed its session after a two-day halt. What is the current mood prevailing among the Somali factions?

[Ismail] The reasons for the halt are related to some events in Kismaayo. The [Somali National] Alliance demanded that the situation in Kismaayo be straightened out and said it would not join the conference unless this is done. After the acts of violence in Kismaayo were eliminated and things there were straightened out, the Alliance agreed to join the march of national accord and resume the conference.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] Could you tell us about the most important topics you have discussed so far?

[Ismail] There are four topics to be discussed in this conference: The mechanism for composing the future

government; the formula for resolving the outstanding problems in Somalia, particularly as far as property is concerned; the presence and future of the international troops in Somalia; and the question of unity and security in Somalia in general.

[Abd-al-'Aziz] Concerning the makeup of the next government in Somalia, what are the rules that have been agreed upon in this regard?

[Ismail] There is a political committee that will discuss this issue during a meeting to be held at 1000 tomorrow. No specific form has been agreed upon yet. There are proposals that we hope will lead to a preliminary agreement on the composition of the next government in Somalia.

[Abd-al-'Aziz] What do the Somali factions think about the presence of international troops?

[Ismail] Views are identical on our need for the international troops to stay in Somalia and for cooperation with them until security and stability in the country are restored and a local security force is established to take over security inside the Somali homeland as a whole.

[Abd-al-'Aziz] There are fears that Somalia may be partitioned. This subject certainly was the focus of attention by the disputing factions currently meeting in Addis Ababa. Could you tell us what the collective stand on this is?

[Ismail] There is general and collective agreement to maintain and safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of Somalia. Everybody wants to reach a specific formula that can safeguard the rights of all parties within a unified Somalia without resorting to secession or partition. This is the general trend within the conference.

[Abd-al-'Aziz] What are the most important proposals submitted to the conference by the transitional government concerning the makeup of the government, resolving the outstanding problems, the presence of the international troops, and the unity of Somalia?

[Ismail] The position of the transitional government is as follows: It will not continue to run the country's affairs or to represent Somalia abroad once a new government is formed or the type of the new regime in Somalia is agreed upon. Thus, we are not participating in the conference as a government, not at all. We are all here as parties representing political fronts. The conference is one grouping political organizations and fronts, not one between the government and the factions.

[Abd-al-'Aziz] What about the proposals made by the other faction, led by General Mohamed Farah Aidid?

[Ismail] So far, the trend of all factions, including the Alliance, is one of establishing peace, national accord, and agreement on a specific formula to run the country in the next stage. This is the general trend. As I have already stated, no specific ideas have been advanced. When the political committee meets tomorrow we will know all the details and proposals, although the general trend is to establish a sovereign council [majlis siyadah] to establish national accord among all factions, although there are other ideas favoring other formulas to attain the same goal.

[Abd-al-'Aziz] What could you tell us about the proposals of the United Nations and the Arab League which must have been submitted at the beginning of the conference?

[Ismail] The Arab League, the United Nations, and the regional organizations all call for establishing national accord through this conference, but they leave the details to the Somalis and to the various fronts and organizations attending the conference to work out. Generally speaking, we welcome the ideas advanced by the Arab League and by international and regional organizations, but in the end the decision determining the type of regime in the country will be made by the Somalis.

[Abd-al-'Aziz] Abdulle Sheikh Ismail, minister of state for foreign affairs in the Somali transitional government, thank you and welcome to Voice of the Arabs.

[Ismail] Thank you for giving me this opportunity and for showing interest in following up the proceedings of the conference.

Equatorial Guinea

President Meets EEC Official on Democratic Process

AB2103185293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 21 Mar 93

[Text] The democratic process in Equatorial Guinea was at the center of discussions yesterday in Libreville between President Obiang Nguema and the EEC commissioner for development and cooperation, Spain's Manuel Marin. Mr. Marin had recommended the suspension of EEC development aid to Equatorial Guinea to protest the arrests of opposition figures. The criticism was regarded too harsh by the Equatorial Guinean Government. Listen to the reaction of the minister spokesman for the government, Antonio Mve Ngu, as he is interviewed by Raphael Mbadanga:

[Begin Ngu recording] Of course, we know about this criticism from the international community that our country is among those that violate human rights. But I must say clearly that the future of the country, the future of our country, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, depends most on Equatorial Guineans themselves. It is up to us to build our country's democratic future. But the opposition thinks that democracy can be built through the use of violence. We in the government say no. [Words indistinct] our willingness, our determination to ensure peace and order in the country, [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The president returned to his country yesterday after holding discussions with opposition leaders [words indistinct].

PSGE Secretary Criticizes Government-Opposition Meeting

AB2003214193 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT 19 Mar 93

[Excerpt] Libreville, 19 Mar (AFP)—Jose Biyogo Bi Tung, secretary of the Socialist Party of Equatorial Guinea (PSGE, radical opposition movement based in Libreville), attacked today the opposition parties legalized by the government, accusing them of "legitimizing dictatorship."

In a statement to AFP, Biyogo Bi Tung, who is in exile in Libreville and whose party was not legalized by the authorities, thought, indeed, that the meeting that took place recently between the government and 10 legalized opposition parties in Equatorial Guinea, was "only a new maneuver by the government to legitimize a democracy which is nothing but the continuation of dictatorship."

The PSGE secretary thought that "a sovereign national conference is the only framework in which the government, the opposition, and the civilians must debate on all the problems facing the country today in order to begin a veritable democratic transition."

He accused the Equatorial Guinean head of state, General Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, of having "adopted this approach" in order to "convene legislative elections with opposition parties that he will have bribed in advance."

According to Biyogo Bi Tung, certain parties "were created out of nothing in order to thwart the action of the true opposition."

This opposition, Biyogo Bi Tung continued, is "playing the government's game, which consists of deceiving both the national and international opinion about the current process, called democratization of the country, while rendering the former dictatorial order perennial." [passage omitted]

Rwanda

President Discusses Conflict With Opposition

PM2303143693 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Mar 93 p5

[Interview with President Juvenal Habyarimana by Frederic Fritscher in Kigali on 18 March]

[Text] Kigali—General Habyarimana, who came to office after a military coup in 1973, is not the kind of man to give up without a struggle. The transitional government, in place since 16 April 1992, which comprises the National Revolutionary Movement for Democracy and Development [MRNDD] and four opposition parties, signed an agreement with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] rebels in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on 7 March which includes the end of hostilities and the resumption of all-embracing negotiations. These should lead to peace before 10 April and make provision for a sharing of power resulting in the first free elections in the country's history in the coming months.

Despite numerous violations, President Habyarimana thinks that the cease-fire which came into force at midnight on 9 March is "generally respected." During an interview which he granted us on Thursday 18 March, however, he expressed doubts about the sincerity of the "RPF which bombarded Byumba with katyushas and mortars on Wednesday afternoon." The president says he wants to respect the terms of the Dar es Salaam agreement which makes provision for the departure of half the French troops if the RPF "actually" pulls back "to the positions it held before 8 February." The head of state, who appreciates "Mr. Mitterrand's gestures of friendship for the Rwandan people" nonetheless reserved the "possibility of once again appealing to friends if there is a serious violation of the cease-fire."

To stabilize the situation on the ground, Mr. Habyarimana is counting a great deal on "the deployment of three companies of UN international observers on the Rwandan-Ugandan border and the presence of an intervention force of 3,000 'blue helmets' in the buffer zone

liberated by the RPF." The massacres perpetrated in January by his supporters against members of the Tutsi minority and oppositionists now strike him as "worthy of condemnation," but are "a false pretext brandished by the RPF for attacking Rwanda." According to him, "the rebels had been planning their aggression since November."

Mr. Habyarimana, who refuses to chair the cabinet in which there is serious friction, nonetheless thinks that his "relations with the transitional government are good." "I ratify the decisions the ministers make," he explained. With regard to the coming political deadlines, he expressed the hope that the end of his mandate on 31 December will coincide with the first pluralist "parliamentary and presidential elections" in Rwanda's history.

Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye, a member of the Republican Democratic Movement, confirmed to us on Thursday that "the government's relations with the president are difficult." He stressed "the duplicity of the head of state and the MRNDD which are clinging to power for its own sake." Like Public Works and Energy Minister Felicien Gatabazi, a member of the Democratic Socialist Party, he thinks that "we must move quickly but remain cautious."

If the Arusha negotiations, which resumed on 16 March, end in a strong peace agreement, "it will take a month," the opposition said, "to form the new provisional government on an expanded basis including five RPF ministers. We will then be able to organize municipal elections in six months, then parliamentary elections, and then we will be able to think of the presidential election." This is a "timetable which must be respected" in the view of the opposition which is afraid of seeing Mr. Habyarimana presenting himself for a new presidential mandate, with the support of an administration and political structure which has been in place for a long time, which is drawn from the former single party, and which wholeheartedly supports it.

Parties Reach Agreement on Size of Future Army

EA2303122793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 22 Mar 93

[Text] The inter-Rwandan negotiations are continuing in Arusha [northern Tanzania]. After laborious discussions on the subject of the size of the future national army, an agreement was reached between the negotiating parties. It fixes the size of the Army and the Gendarmerie at 13,000 and 6,000 men, respectively. From Arusha, Baltazar Nduwayezu reports:

[Begin recording] A solution has been found to the problem of the size of the Army, which has occupied the two parties for the last three days. After laborious negotiations and intensive consultations, an agreement was reached between the two parties on the principles defining the Army's size and tasks. The size should take

into account the economic possibilities of the country, which is reputed to be poor, and the international policy of a peaceful country.

The two parties are in agreement that the future Army will be small, well-equipped, well-trained, motivated, and mobile. As regards the Gendarmerie, the two parties agreed that it must essentially play the role of the police. After taking into account all of these things, the two parties fixed the full size of the Army and the Gendarmerie at 19,000 men: 13,000 for the Army and 6,000 for the Gendarmerie. The size of the Gendarmerie does not include the communal police, who will be organized to assist the Gendarmerie.

The representative of the facilitator, the Tanzanian minister of state charged with defense and national service, The Honorable Abdurahman Kinana, announced the agreement between the [word indistinct] and the two parties on 22 March at 1500 and praised the two parties for reaching an agreement because at the beginning of the discussions, their positions had been so far apart that it had been difficult to hope for a compromise. There has been, therefore, (?flexibility) on both sides.

This was encouraged by the representative of the facilitator who asked the two parties to show the same commitment in the discussions on the remaining points, notably the modalities and the process of [word indistinct] of the two forces. Minister Kinana said that he had had meetings with the observers, including donor countries, who had hailed the agreement and affirmed their countries' will to support the two parties in the integration of the two forces and the movement into social and economic life of those to be demobilized. [end recording]

Zaire

Birindwa Continues Consultative Meetings

AB2203220093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 22 Mar 93

[Text] As announced yesterday, the prime minister, head of the broad-based national union and public salvation government, Faustin Birindwa, continued his consultations today from 0900 to 1900. He met, in turn, the governor of the city of Kinshasa, the managing directors and general managers of state-owned enterprises, the governor of the Bank of Zaire and his two deputy governors, the trade unions of primary, secondary, and professional education, the vice chancellor of the University of Kinshasa and the general managers of the institutions of higher education in Kinshasa, the commissioners of the various districts of Kinshasa, the delegation of the Zairian Armed Forces headquarters, and finally, a delegation from the office of the president of the Republic.

The prime minister discussed with these people the problems of security for goods and people and his

government's economic and social program. The prime minister will continue this consultative meeting on 23 March at 0900 according to the following timetable:

Delegation of sportsmen: 0900; all reporters and newspaper editors: 0920; delegation of magistrates: 0940; delegation of nongovernmental organizations: 1000; delegations of university students and institutions of higher education in Kinshasa: 1020; delegation of secondary school students: 1040; union of lawyers: 1100; order of doctors: 1120; Union for Democracy and Social Progress: 1200; and the Sacred Union at 1220.

Minister-Designate Explains Rejection of Tshisekedi Post

AB2403071493 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Studio interview with Mr. Ekanga, the minister-designate of agriculture, by Mwamba on 23 March—live or recorded]

[Text] [Mwamba] Mr. Ekanga, good evening.

[Ekanga] Good evening.

[Mwamba] You are here in the studio. Going through the newspapers, your name is listed by the post you occupied in the third or fourth Tshisekedi government, if I am not mistaken. You held the agriculture post. What is the real situation now?

[Ekanga] Thank you Mr. Mwamba. As far as I am concerned, I would like to clear the air on the issue. We belong to the first government team that came from the sovereign national conference. I thought I could contribute as an expert in an effort to redress the socioeconomic and, indeed, political situation of our country. As time passed, political considerations predominated and the political class showed realism by relegating to the background my initial motivations...

[Mwamba, interrupting] What are these motivations?

[Ekanga] Which motives?

[Mwamba] Yes.

[Ekanga] Well, I came essentially to contribute my modest bit to the reconstruction efforts. So, I am at a loss in the current political imbroglio. I personally do not see myself or feel morally qualified to operate in this irrational political context.

[Mwamba] Why?

[Ekanga] More precisely, when I sensed this crisis on the horizon, I had the courage to invite the prime minister to reconsider a certain number of issues, taking into account the rationale behind the option of an extended government and the advantage he could gain from a national reconciliation point of view. However, developments in the situation have shown that personal, or perhaps, partisan consideration took the upper hand

over the socioeconomic concerns in relation to the current misery of the people. Now, that by a move of patriotic pride, all have agreed to resolve the situation by organizing a political meeting after which a new prime minister-designate has been elected, I am personally astonished that, finally, the proposals I made four months ago...

[Mwamba, interrupting] Have been heeded...

[Ekanga]... which were not heeded have just been implemented. In the face of this confusion, which can in no way serve the interest of the people, before God and history, I am quitting the post which has been assigned to me by the former prime minister and I call on the various sides to continue with their efforts at negotiations to form a new government in order to arrive at a consensus solution that can relieve the misery of the Zairian people, who are already at the brink of hell. This is the message I have this evening.

[Mwamba] Mr. Minister, without interrupting you, if I understand you, you are virtually quitting the political scene.

[Ekanga] This is not obvious, because the Zairian political landscape is still clean. The transition, in my view, is not an end in itself, it is a transitional stage which should lead us on to the real political stakes and I think that in leaving the government, I can prepare myself to become a real politician who can assume the destiny of his fatherland.

[Mwamba] So, the little experience you have had in the Tshisekedi government has served you positively, has it not?

[Ekanga] A positive or negative experience is always relative. It depends on how one uses it for the future.

[Mwamba] Mr. Minister, thank you for your statement.

MPR Official Refuses Proposal

AC2303222993 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] The political situation in our country is getting complicated. While Mr. Faustin Birindwa, elected at the Conclave by consensus, is holding consultation to form a government of national union and while waiting for the president of the Republic to endorse the choice of the conclave by decree to confirm Mr. Birindwa in his post as prime minister, the High Council of the Republic on 22 March received at the People's Palace, the list of the broad-based government of the Tshisekedi team. Our press colleagues have all published the Cabinet list, among which we have the name of Mr. Kabongo Mwamba, member of the steering committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, MPR, as minister of posts and telecommunications. Mr. Mwamba says he is simply surprised. He told Paul Dona Wakashinkolo Mikombe that he was not consulted:

[Begin recording] [Mwamba] When I received a copy of UMOJA newspaper, when I received the STANDARD and the TEMPETE DES TROPQUES newspapers—the three dailies I received this morning—I learned that I had just been appointed minister in the fourth government of Tshisekedi. My dear Mikombe, it came as a big surprise to me, so I had to come by all means to give my reaction, because I have never met Mr. Tshisekedi to raise and discuss government problems. However, on 19 March, I received at my residence Dr. Mbungumsong, who was a former colleague at the Parliament. He served as a minister in Tshisekedi's third government—if I am not mistaken, the second or third Tshisekedi government—and he came to propose that I join the next Tshisekedi government. I told him that I belonged to the MPR political family, that I belong to a limited family, which is the Shaba. And moreover, as far as the MPR is concerned, Mr. Tshisekedi is no longer the prime minister-designate. Even for the Shaba now, Mr. Tshisekedi is no longer the prime minister-designate. To agree to serve on this government means that there has been a consensus between him and the head of state or that the final decisions of the Conclave have been rejected.

[Mikombe] So on whose behalf did Mpungumsong come to speak to you?

[Mwamba] According to him, he came in the capacity of an emissary of prime minister-designate Tshisekedi. I told him that as long as I do not have consent from my local party chapter of Katanga, and as long as I do not have the endorsement of my MPR political party, I cannot accept his proposal. So, I did not agree to become a member of a government which is neither recognized by my province of origin nor by my political party. So, now, my dear Mikombe, you see the post that I occupy in my province—as you rightly pointed out—I am the leader of the Katanga parliamentary group and in my party and I am a member of the MPR steering committee. At the Conclave I played quite a key role: I was among the four chairmen of the main committees, my committee was charged with drawing up the political timetable; there were decisions reached at the Conclave. I entirely endorsed these decisions, I remain attached to these final decisions. So, I cannot accept the proposal made to me. This is why I refuse, my dear Mikombe; I refuse to betray Katanga; I refuse to betray the MPR, my party; therefore, I refuse to occupy the post which has been entrusted to me by the fourth government of Tshisekedi. [end recording]

Kenya

Moi Addresses Opening Session of Parliament

EA2303190293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1207 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Opening address to Parliament by President Daniel arap Moi in Nairobi on 23 March—live]

[Text] Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of this session of the seventh parliament, allow me to welcome all the honorable members and congratulate them for being elected or nominated to this house. This is indeed an important occasion for the honorable members and the people they represent. [video shows 15 Members of Parliament walking out. They include Kenneth Matiba, Martin Shikuku, and Josephat Karanja, all of FORD—Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Asili.] We should recognize that occasions such as this one are useful as a forum for sharing ideas and experiences in the important task of nation-building and consolidation of our nation.

As honorable members are aware, the seventh Parliament is Kenya's second multiparty parliament since independence, but unlike in 1963 when there were only two parties represented in Parliament, today we have a record seven political parties represented. Also, unlike the previous Parliament, the seventh Parliament has a large number of elected women members as well as a good number of members who are in the house for the first time.

Honorable members it is not surprising—this is—don't be surprised—it is a practice of democracy. When our fellow honorable friends have walked out, it is an exercise to that effect

As honorable members are aware, the seventh Parliament is—Mr. Speaker, every member present here today is a member of one of the seven political parties. Each of the political parties has its own unique political stand. This is as it should be, since political parties are in the first place an expression of diversity of political persuasion.

Notwithstanding the parties we belong to, we are representatives of our people. We are therefore duty bound to promote and safeguard the welfare and interests of Kenyan people. However, this is only possible if we are prepared to recognize that there is no better calling than to render service to the people irrespective of whether or not they voted for us. Likewise, there is nothing more noble than promoting the common good of our nation.

Mr. Speaker, what I am saying will have practical application when the house starts to discuss bills either sponsored by the opposition or the government. I hope that when the time comes honorable members will draw a clear distinction between narrow party interests and broader national interests. In this regard, I do not expect members of the ruling party to oppose a bill merely because it is sponsored by the opposition. Similarly, I do

not expect the opposition to block legislation simply to frustrate the government. In short, we must all work in the national interest.

Mr. Speaker, in the last two years our country has experienced unusual problems. Unfortunate events in the neighboring countries created a situation which forced us to accommodate a large number of refugees from the those countries. We have had to go through very unfavorable weather conditions and particularly the last season was unusually dry and food production was adversely affected. This situation forced us to spend considerable sums of our foreign exchange earnings on food imports. The reintroduction of [the] multiparty system in the country did also create other ramifications, as we suddenly found ourselves in a particularly fluid situation which affected the investment climate.

With all these problems surrounding us, coupled with the world-wide recession, the consequential unhappy economic situation in the country has been of great concern to my government. The general elections are now out of our way. It is therefore now absolutely necessary for us all Kenyans to join hands and direct our energies towards tackling the economic problems facing our nation. The welfare of every Kenyan is of paramount concern to me personally and to my government. Indeed every leader in the country should be concerned about the well-being of our people.

In this connection, my government has worked out various recovery programs. My government will soon table a sessional paper in this house outlining the measures we propose to take in dealing with the situation facing us. It is my sincere hope that the earliest opportunity will be taken to deliberate on the matter in a spirit of unity and concern for the welfare of all Kenyans.

Mr. Speaker, my government strongly believes that Kenyans themselves must continue to tackle all problems facing our country as opposed to waiting to be guided by all manner of prescriptions from donors and multinational agencies. Their suggestions, of course, are always welcome, but it must be appreciated by all and sundry here and abroad that the management of the affairs of this country shall always remain our responsibility as Kenyans. There is nobody else who understands our people and the situation on the ground better than us, but I am confident that friendly nations and international agencies will continue to support us as we tackle these problems in a systematic and properly planned manner.

Mr. Speaker, it is therefore our collective responsibility as elected members to think out solutions to the many problems facing us and map out the future development strategies of our country. Apportioning blame can only compound the problems confronting our people and threaten the stability of our social and political institutions at the expense of the needed energy to be directed towards developmental activity. Indeed, honorable members, there is no benefit whatsoever to engage in

unnecessary war of words when Kenyans require our services. Many people have thought myself [as heard] being quiet means weakness. It is not. It is not. [repeated as heard] And I repeat, it is not.

Mr. Speaker, during the working of the second session of the seventh Parliament, honorable members will be called upon to deliberate on a number of bills, such as the veterinary surgeons amendment bill; the trade marks amendment bill; the carriage of goods by air bill; the preferential trade area reinsurance company bill; the African reinsurance corporation bill; the (?bail) bill on narcotics; [and the] drugs and psychotropic substances bill.

Also, my government will continue to be committed to constant review and reform of our laws so as to anticipate and respond to the changing needs of our country. Honorable members are aware that the law reform commission was set up to specifically review our laws from time to time. In this regard the commission has set up specialized task forces to review laws relating to the disabled, the rent restriction act, the law relating to the child, law relating to companies, and land law reform. It is my expectation that the reports of these task forces will be brought to the house for deliberation.

Honorable members will also have an opportunity to carry out a comprehensive review of our Constitution to enable it reflect the current political, economic, and social reality in Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, let me reiterate that the seventh Parliament has a very challenging task ahead of it. In particular, all Kenyans expect honorable members to exercise the principle of give and take in their debates. I accept that the leader of government business, the leaders of the opposition and party whips will consult one another to facilitate smooth transaction of parliamentary business. That is why we are here and that is why we were elected to do this. History will therefore judge us very harshly if we fail to live up to that challenge. I am, however, confident that honorable members will not disappoint Kenyans, who have given them the mandate to represent them.

Mr. Speaker, I would not wish to repeat the obvious, but if by repeating it, [it] will build in us a deeper sense of patriotism, then I will: Kenya is our motherland. It is only here, Kenya, that pleased almighty God that we be born and be part of it. It is our pride, and we must individually and collectively protect it. With these remarks, Mr. Speaker, I wish all members a happy session and fruitful deliberations.

Thank you.

Politicians React to Walkout

EA2303213293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Opposition party FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili [FORD-A] today walked out of

the house as the presidential speech was in progress. The 31 FORD-A MPs, led by their chairman, Kenneth Matiba, stormed out amid shouts of shame, shame from KANU [Kenya African National Union] and other opposition MPs in attendance.

FORD-Kenya's MP from Ndhiwa, Tom Obondo, and DP's [Democratic Party] Chagamwe MF Kennedy Kiliku defied the boycott move by their opposition colleagues. Mr. Obondo said he was not aware of the decision by his party not to attend the state opening of the Parliament and referred to FORD-Kenya's constitution, which clearly requires its MPs to attend all parliamentary proceedings.

Mr. Kiliku wanted to know why his fellow opposition leaders could walk out of the house, while not so long ago they had threatened to storm Parliament if it had not been opened.

George Museti Anyona, the Kenya National Congress, KNC, chairman described the move as an empty gesture, wondering how those who had boycotted would participate in the discussion of the presidential speech, which is to be debated for the next seven days. Mr. Anyona said the state opening of the August House was a national function and not limited to any political quarter. The Kitutu-Masaba MP [Anyona] said it was unfortunate for the leaders of the three opposition parties to steer the boycott which, he noted, negated their purpose of being elected to the Parliament and the task of participating in parliamentary proceedings.

Muite Calls For Campaign of Civil Disobedience

AB2303120793 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Nairobi, March 23 (AFP)—A major Kenyan opposition party called for a campaign of civil disobedience Tuesday [23 March] to protest government's abandonment of economic reforms agreed with the World Bank as a condition for resuming aid.

"The time has come for Kenyans to peacefully get into the streets and tell (President Daniel arap) Moi that enough is enough," said Paul Muite, vice-chairman of the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD-Kenya).

On Monday Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi announced the re-imposition of government controls on prices and foreign exchange which had been lifted last month under pressure from World Bank donors who suspended aid worth 40 million dollars a month to press for economic and political reforms in November 1991.

He said the government was abandoning a reform package agreed with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) because the measures would create food shortages and mass unemployment. Reforms already implemented had caused sharp food price increases, he said.

Muite, however, said it was "stupid" to blame Western donors for Kenya's economic crisis. "The real causes are government mismanagement and government-instigated corruption," he said.

FORD-Kenya and the opposition Democratic Party have said they would boycott the official opening of parliament later Tuesday in protest at what they said was the government's failure to reverse economic decline or end tribal fighting which killed nearly 800 people last year and left thousands homeless.

Statement Outlines Rejection of IMF Conditions

EA2303134993 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Mar 93

[Statement by Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi]

[Text] 1. Kenya's economic reform program is contained in a formal document called the policy framework paper negotiated annually with the IMF and the World Bank since 1989 and approved by the boards of the two institutions. The IMF, World Bank, and other donors committed themselves under various agreements to provide balance of payments credits to finance the reform program.

However, the credits were suspended in November 1991 and have not been resumed to date, in spite of the fact that the government, under pressure from IMF/World Bank, continued to honor the agreements and indeed completed implementation of the agreed reforms. This has had a devastating effect on the economy in that it has caused balance of payments constraint to growth, imports and debt service. The main thrust of the reforms under the policy framework paper were to liberalize the economy in order to improve economic efficiency.

Among the measures adopted towards this end were: To reduce the budget deficit through curtailment of government expenditure, to liberalize interest rates, to liberalize the import licensing system, to decontrol prices except for essential goods, to reform the parastatal sector through regular review of producer prices and liberalization of marketing, to reform the financial system by introducing increased competition for financial resources, better prudential supervision, and restructuring of weak institutions. Simultaneously, measures were adopted to expand exports and reduce the balance of payments deficit.

2. Drastically, all the objectives and structural measures contained in the policy framework paper have been implemented successfully by the government. In addition, since the suspension of balance of payment support, the government has been compelled by the IMF and the World Bank to implement further additional far-reaching reforms which are intended to liberalize the economy fully, removing state influence on the workings of the economy.

The mechanism used to achieve this was the introduction in April 1992 of the shadow program of IMF, the principle component of which was the so-called trade reform and foreign exchange system which had the following elements:

- A. The abolition of import licensing.
 - B. The abolition of exchange control in respect of current transactions.
 - C. Permitting commercial banks to trade freely in foreign exchange.
 - D. Permitting exporters of goods and services to retain a large portion of their foreign exchange earnings in foreign currency accounts.
 - E. Requiring that importers and other users of foreign exchange purchase foreign exchange from the market at the going rate.
 - F. Prohibiting the Central Bank from selling foreign exchange for commercial transactions.
 - G. Requiring the Central Bank to purchase foreign exchange from the market at the going rate.
3. The government was willing to implement this scheme only on the understanding that substantial foreign exchange resources would be made available to stabilize the currency. The government made it clear that without balance of payment support the scheme would be inflationary and ruinous to the economy. The implementation of the scheme without resources would drive the exchange rate to an untenable level and would result in price increases to levels beyond the reach of consumers, workers and ordinary Kenyans.

4. In August 1992, the government was persuaded by the World Bank to begin implementing the scheme, starting with non-traditional exports. This was on the clear understanding that the World Bank would release the credits under the export development program and the education sector adjustment credit, together with the IDA [international development assistance] reflows attached to these credits.

However, after the implementation of the scheme the World Bank insisted on additional measures including full implementation of the scheme before releasing any funds. In February 1993 the government implemented the entire scheme so that the funds may be released. Unfortunately, no funds were released. Instead the two institutions have insisted on further measures without indicating when the funds would be released.

5. In the meantime, the implementation of the IMF/World Bank prescription has had the effect of removing all the leverages that the government normally has for managing the economy. In particular, the surrender of the bulk of foreign exchange resources to the markets to be sold at the prices dictated by the holders of the foreign exchange had the effect of devaluing the shilling by 60 percent. With further speculation fuelled by utterances by some donors, etc., the value of the currency went on depreciating daily at a rapid rate. This happened at a time when the exporters were hoarding the equivalent of approximately 150 million U.S. dollars in retention accounts.

6. The devaluation of the Kenya shilling by 60 percent could barely be absorbed by the economy, but if the current currency stabilized at this rate and balance of payments provided to maintain essential imports, the country might have been able to adjust to the situation, though with great pain. However, with the continuing speculation and clear signals that balance of payments resources will not be provided for whatever reason, the liberalization measures introduced under the shadow program of IMF cannot be sustained. The continued depreciation of the currency is seriously undermining the economy and will certainly ruin the economy if not stopped immediately.

The remedy offered by the IMF to these problems is that the government should liberalize further and that the government should also push interest rates upwards to a minimum of 45 percent in order to induce retention account holders to release the funds they are holding.

7. The implementation of the IMF prescription would lead to the instant collapse of a large number of companies, mass redundancies, and massive recession affecting both the private and public sectors. The measures, especially high interest rates, will stifle agricultural activity, lead to food shortages and make essential commodities unaffordable by the majority of Kenyans. The government therefore rejects such a prescription, given as it is without moral or material support either from the fund, the bank or donors generally.

8. In the last few weeks the government has made extraordinary efforts to fulfill all conditions previously stipulated by donors as the condition of release of aid and has made every effort to brief the donors on the consequences of the measures taken in the absence of balance of payment support. The government has demonstrated willingness to implement radical reforms, but the IMF and the World Bank has failed to reciprocate by providing the necessary resources as to make the reforms successful. This has influenced the attitude of other donors.

9. Accordingly, the government has no option but to adopt measures which it considers appropriate to maintain economic and social stability. In this respect the government will:

1. Continue strong measures to fight inflation especially by curtailment of money supply and control of the budget deficit,
2. Reintroduce leverages that enable the government to contain price increases within levels affordable by consumers,
3. Take measures to enable the Central Bank to regain full control of foreign exchange, as provided by the law so as to be able to finance essential imports and service external debts at the official exchange rate.

10. The government will continue to implement economic reforms as it deems appropriate and feasible, bearing in mind the needs and welfare of ordinary Kenyans. That was the statement in full of Honorable Musalia Mudavadi, minister of finance.

President, Iranian Envoy Discuss Broader Ties

*LD2003115593 Tehran IRNA in English 1024 GMT
20 Mar 93*

[Text] March 19, IRNA—Iran's Ambassador to Nairobi Hamid Mo'ayyer on Friday [19 March] met with the President of Kenya Daniel Arap Moi, within the framework of the relations between Iran and Kenya, and the Kenyan president appreciated the holding of a trade fair by Iran in Nairobi.

The Kenyan president praised many Iranian products including its hand-woven carpets. He also indicated that his country is determined to broaden its relations with Iran, and also offered personal greetings to Iran's President Hojjat-ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

The Iranian ambassador said Iran is ready to offer all sorts of help for broadening Tehran-Nairobi relations in all areas.

The airline of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iran Air, now has regular flights between Tehran and Nairobi, and Iran also has a trade center in Nairobi for trade with Kenya.

Minister Meyer on Futility of Banning APLA, MK

*MB2003071693 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
18 Mar 93 p 6*

[Unattributed report: "'It is useless to ban MK, APLA'"]

[Text] The government has always held the stance never to negotiate with groups which support the continuation of the armed struggle, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said in Parliament.

He said during a conversation that MK [Spear of the Nation—African National Congress (ANC) military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] could be declared a banned organization tomorrow, but that would not help anything. What is necessary is to get the two groups under control.

This can be done by working together around the negotiating table to end the violence.

No party which adheres to violence can become part of a democracy, he said. "No party can participate in an election and yet continue with paramilitary action."

Virginia CP [Conservative Party] MP Kobus Beyers said negotiations cannot have credibility while the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] continue with the armed struggle. "It will not help to talk while some of the participants are sitting with AK-47s under the table."

Sea Point DP [Democratic Party] MP Colin Eglin said the ANC and the PAC have committed themselves to peaceful negotiations, but while there are organizations who still resort to violence the confidence necessary for successful negotiations will be lacking.

Foreign Participation in Talks 'Under Threat'

MB2003094693 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 20 Mar 93 p 2

[Report by Esther Waugh: "No role for foreigners in shaping new dispensation"]

[Text] Can non-South Africans take part in shaping the new South Africa? This was the thorny question debated at the World Trade Centre this week—and the outcome has potentially serious repercussions for some groups, including the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

Negotiators planning next month's resumption of full-scale multiparty talks decided that from now on "non-South Africans" may not be appointed to technical committees of the new negotiations structure.

Many non-South Africans have participated officially in negotiations since talks got under way in 1991, and their positions are now under threat.

One of the IFP advisers at the multi-party planning conference earlier this month was Washington-based

constitutional lawyer Mario Ambrosini. Ambrosini was also seen at the World Trade Centre on Thursday, where the negotiations facilitating committee was meeting.

At Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] in December 1991, one of the IFP's prominent advisers was US Professor Albert Blaustein.

It is believed that the IFP's "foreign" advisers were among the targets of Government wrath in January, when Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said the party was being given bad advice by outsiders.

The decision taken this week is likely to cause headaches in political circles. It was announced by Rowan Cronje, Bophuthatswana's Minister of State. Journalists asked him whether he himself would be affected, as he is representative of a nominally independent country. SA [South African] Communist Party chairman Joe Slovo came to his rescue, however, interjecting that Cronje was "regarded as a South African".

Speculation even arose about Slovo's own position—he could not vote in last year's reform referendum because he was not in possession of an SA identity document.

Keys Invites ANC, Other Parties To Aid in Next Budget

MB2103122693 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Mar 93 p 2X

[Report by Mike Robertson: "ANC is invited to help in 1994"]

[Text] In a break with tradition, Finance Minister Derek Keys has called on the ANC [African National Congress] and other interested parties to join him in drawing up next year's budget.

Because the budget is a ruling party's most important policy instrument, its preparation is normally a closely guarded secret.

Mr Keys's offer is a recognition of changing political circumstances in South Africa and a partial recognition of the validity of opposition party complaints that money allocated to the people for whom it is intended.

In an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES, Mr Keys responded to an ANC call by saying he had a better idea than their suggested appointment of an independent fiscal commission to trace and audit how money allocated in the budget is actually spent.

"They are concentrating in the wrong place. I think the audit side is in tip-top shape. Witness the reports of the auditor-general."

His idea, Mr Keys said, is that members of the National Economic forum, which includes the ANC and trade union federation Cosatu [Congress of South African

Trade Unions], should instead serve on "function" committees overseen by the Department of State Expenditure.

"A function committee will take, for example, the question of health and then apply itself to every level of government where health expenditure is taking place.

"It looks through the cross-section and then tries to apportion priorities and settles the basis of the allocation for the next year's budget for that item.

"We have already decided that we would like to see outside representation on those function committees. They will look forward, ensure that spending is planned right."

In this way, Mr Keys said, outside parties, should they believe corruption is taking place in a particular area, would be able to have "an immediate effect on how much money is sent down that channel and in those hands it ends up. I think that is a much better way of getting an immediate result".

The Finance Minister said that he had already raised this suggestion with certain parties.

"The natural people to be represented (on the function committees) would be the economic forum."

Mr Keys said he was prepared to meet ANC economic head Trevor Manuel's challenge to give the organisation information at his disposal in drawing up this year's budget so that it could, within three months, produce a costed development programme for social expenditure.

"I would love to give him the figures. I would like to have his input," he said.

Police Clarify Katlehong, Thokoza Deaths, Injuries

MB2303144893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 23 SAPA—A man was shot and killed in Thokoza and not in Katlehong during Sharpeville Day commemorations on the east Rand on Sunday [21 March], police said on Tuesday.

The SAP [South African Police] issued a statement saying a man was shot dead and two men were injured in Thokoza during a march through the township.

A man was also shot in neighbouring Katlehong on Sunday during a Sharpeville march, but he was alive and recuperating in Natalspruit hospital.

On Sunday a police liaison officer said the man shot in Katlehong had died.

The International Committee of the Red Cross contradicted the report on Monday, saying local Red Cross personnel had stabilised the man at the scene of the attack and had accompanied him hospital.

Gunmen Open Fire on Bus in Transkei, Kill 11

MB2203174893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 22 Mar 93

[Text] At least 11 people were killed and nine seriously injured in an apparent attack on a bus near Qumbu in Transkei. Police said the driver claimed he had lost control of the vehicle when gunmen travelling in a minibus opened fire on his bus. The bus, carrying Transkeians returning home from the Transvaal, rolled several times near the Tina bridge in Qumbu. The bus is owned by a transport company based in Vereeniging in the Vaal Triangle.

Police Find 'No Evidence' of Attack

MB2303141593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Transkeian police have found no evidence that the bus that overturned near Qumbu on Sunday [21 March] was shot at as alleged by the driver.

A Transkeian police spokesman said it appeared that the driver had lost control of the bus at a curve in the road. He said the co-driver and passengers had made no mention of the bus having been attacked. Eleven people were killed in the accident and nine critically injured.

AZAPO Urges Blacks To Intensify Armed Struggle

MB2103153993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514 GMT 21 Mar 93

[Text] Johannesburg March 21 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO] on Sunday [21 March] called on blacks to intensify the armed struggle for the "repossession of our land". Speaking at a Sharpeville Day service in Dobsonville, AZAPO Deputy Political Education Officer Molatlhegi Tihale called on black youths to openly associate themselves with the Azanian National Liberation Army, the military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania. He said blacks were tired of being victims of state violence and would use any means to defend themselves.

He told a crowd of more than 1,000 AZAPO would not participate in the current multi-lateral talks unless they were democratically structured. "We prefer a bi-polar arrangement where the liberation movements sit on one side and the regime on the other." He said all those participating in multi-party talks did not have a mandate to speak on behalf of black people.

AWB Members Form Retaliation Unit; Police Respond

MB2303173293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members have established a so-called retaliation unit to stop attacks on innocent people. The leader of the AWB, Mr.

Eugene Terreblanche, said that according to a document delivered to him, the unit comprised people with specialist training in the defense force. In the document the units threaten to carry out revenge attacks. It has even appointed a liaison officer to inform the media of the attacks. Mr. Terreblanche emphasized that his organization would not accept responsibility for the establishment of the unit, or for any actions that it was planning.

Meanwhile, the police have said that the alleged formation of the unit is regrettable. The police liaison officer, Captain Craig Kotze, said strong action would be taken against people who took the law into their own hands. He said that an investigation would be carried out into allegations that the unit included members of the police and the defense force. He said a racial war could break out in South Africa and no one, including the rightwing, could afford for this to happen.

MWU Warns of Retaliatory Attacks by Whites

MB2303142793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 23 SAPA—Frustration at the perceived ineffectual response to a spate of racist attacks in the Vaal Triangle may lead to retaliatory actions by whites, the Mineworkers Union [MWU] warned on Tuesday [23 March].

MWU General Secretary Willie Ungerer said the all-white union had received numerous calls of members in the area threatening to take action following the attacks, which have claimed the lives of five people since Friday.

Mr Ungerer said in a statement the "timely utilisation of the security forces, in their full capacity," had become necessary "to avoid further polarization which is the inevitable consequence of these attacks".

The government had a duty to uphold law and order.

Failure to do so would only lead to an escalation of the conflict in South Africa as people increasingly took steps to protect themselves and could also result in individuals and groups taking the law into their own hands, Mr Ungerer concluded.

Buthelezi Addresses IFP Members in Vosloorus

MB2103122993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 21 Mar 93

[By Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 21 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was greeted with a downpour which interrupted his address at the Vosloorus stadium on the east Rand on Sunday [21 March].

More than 3,000 IFP supporters got soaked as they danced on the field while others ran to the stadium for cover. The showers lasted for more than 10 minutes.

Mr. Buthelezi resumed his speech referring to violence.

"I am appalled by the barbarity. To what level of moral decay has our society sunk that innocent lives—even those of our women and children—are sacrificed on the political altar of revolutionaries and their allies?"

"We cannot and will not tolerate this massacre any longer.

"It is critical that the leadership of the African National Congress [ANC] and the IFP get together and solve this issue of violence.

"I have made various overtures to Mr. Mandela in this respect. I am ready tomorrow to meet with Mr. Mandela because South Africa is at stake and the whole peace process is in jeopardy.

"I call on Mr. Mandela now to stop posturing and commence a series of joint appearances with me in public meetings so that we can show strife-torn areas in the whole of the nation that the ANC and the IFP are seriously joining forces to eradicate violence from our midst."

Also on the east Rand, 50,000 ANC supporters reportedly turned up for a rally at Katlehong where Ronnie Kasrils is due to speak, according to ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] spokesman Ronnie Mamoepe.

He said the nine other ANC rallies being held in the region were "proceeding smoothly".

ANC's Niehaus Addresses University Students

MB2003072693 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 18 Mar 93 p 4

[Report by Ferdi Greyling: "I find it easier to work with Communists than with racist Christians"]

[Text] As a Christian, he has no objections to working with Communists—who could be atheists too—in an election alliance, Carl Niehaus of the ANC [African National Congress] said yesterday.

Mr. Niehaus, a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee in the Witwatersrand area, addressed students at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg.

"If I can live with the democratic ideals which atheist communists are prepared to realize, then I do not object to working with them," he said.

"This attitude does not clash with my Christian tolerance. It is easier for me to work with them than with people who advocate Christianity but in reality want to promote racism and apartheid."

Mr. Niehaus conceded that he is not a member of the South African Communist Party [SACP].

He pointed out that the ANC-SACP alliance has the joint purpose of eradicating apartheid. He referred to the coming election as the final chapter in the fight against apartheid and said leaders from the SACP have already said that after such an election "it is possible that the two organizations will part."

"The ANC does not support a communist economy," Mr. Niehaus said.

He said about Afrikaans: "I do not think that Afrikaans has to be an official language in order to survive." One would be doing the language an injustice through that. The future of Afrikaans lies in the fact that it is a language which is spoken to communicate.

"More so-called non-whites than whites speak Afrikaans. It would be gullible to believe that Afrikaans has to be given official status to ensure its survival."

Mr. de Klerk also appealed to President F. W. de Klerk to confess the sinfulness of apartheid. "Unfortunately, President de Klerk is doing the Afrikaner a great injustice by not stating unequivocally that apartheid is fundamentally wrong and sinful. As long as each Afrikaner does not confront this reality, we will remain confused and not understand how fundamental those changes are which have to take place in our own lives."

There is hope for South Africa if a negotiated settlement is reached, and the political playing field is evened out with a view to an election. It will in fact require that institutions such as the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and the security forces be grabbed out of the clutches of the Afrikaner Broederbond [secret Brotherhood]," he said.

"If we fail to succeed in that, if the Brotherhood and the National Party government should continue to delay negotiations for the introduction of multiparty control of armed forces, and the appointment of an independent SABC board, and a commission of independent media, then we are standing before an enormous precipice.

"As long as the SABC-TV is silent in seven languages when revelations on the Brotherhood come to light, as long as the ANC and all the other organizations are not given a fair and equal chance to get our message across to the voters, there can be no question of fair and democratic elections," Mr. Niehaus said.

The envisaged election is more than just an ordinary election. "It is about the uprooting of the old way of doing things and the manifestation of a true democratic spirit which is the only foundation on which we can build a new South Africa."

Approximately 200 students listened to Mr. Niehaus. In contrast to his appearance last week at the University of Pretoria, his 35-minute-long speech was not interrupted at all.

Judge Accepts Invitation To Inspect Holomisa File

MB2003064293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2056
GMT 19 Mar 93

[Text] East London Mar 19 SAPA—The judge president of the eastern Cape, Mr. Justice Zietsman, has indicated he will accept an invitation by Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa to inspect the original "Operation Katzen" file.

Operation Katzen was alleged by Gen Holomisa to be a South African military scheme which targeted uncooperative homeland leaders and planned to create a "Xhosaland" in the eastern Cape to be used as a buttress against the African National Congress in the region.

Gen Holomisa said in a statement on Friday [19 March] that the acting eastern Cape attorney-general, Mike Hodgen, and counsel involved in the Goniwe inquest were welcome to come to Umtata to look at, and even make copies of, the documents.

He hoped Mr. Justice Zietsman, who was presiding over the inquest, and Mr. Hodgen would establish whether "there were some individuals like myself who also had to be 'taken out' or 'permanently removed from society'."

Gen Holomisa said that in 1987 the planners of Operation Katzen had lured a schoolboy friend, Maj N Sandile, an officer in the Ciskei Defence Force, into a trap under the guise that members of the Sebe family were to be handed over to him.

On the same day "Maj Sandile was to fix an appointment for the evening of January 21 and, when we met, I was going to be shot in cold blood and my friend, Sandile, was going to be used as a propaganda tool—that he had been arrested trying to abduct Sebe and that I was helping him", Gen Holomisa said.

The plan failed when Maj Sandile did not make the appointment.

Gen Holomisa said both Mr. Justice Zietsman and Mr. Hodgen had "expressed interest in my co-operation with them in their endeavours to untie the knot relating to past state covert operations in the eastern Cape".

In response, Mr. Justice Zietsman said from his Grahamstown home on Friday night he was "certainly interested" in acquiring any information relevant to the inquest.

"They may not shed any new light on the Goniwe killings but we are busy trying to get to the bottom of this and if anyone has any information I would like to see it."

Mr. Justice Zietsman said he was upset that the homeland leader had obviously decided against releasing all the files he claimed to have in his possession.

Mr. Hodgen declined to comment on Gen Holomisa's offer.

Progress in Natal-KwaZulu Peace Process Noted

MB2303154493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] The chairman of the Natal/KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee [RDRC] says the peace process in the province is gaining momentum. M.C. Pretorius says this is despite the recent spate of killings in Natal. He says two top level peace meetings are planned over the next two weeks.

The Natal Midlands ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha leaders are to meet soon to plan a formal summit aimed at reviving the peace process in the troubled region. Tribal chiefs, police, the ANC and Inkatha in northern Natal are to meet at the end of the month to look at ways of setting up effective local peace structures. Pretorius says the recent mass killings in the Table Mountain area have made people realize they must do more to revive the peace process. He says there is also increasing support for the peace accord and its structures.

ANC's Gwala Unaware of Planned Talks

MB2303161093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Natal Midlands Leader Harry Gwala says he is unaware of a planned peace meeting with the local Inkatha leaders. Gwala was reacting to today's statement by Natal-KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee Chairman M.C. Pretorius.

Pretorius says the peace process in Natal is gaining momentum and that the ANC and Inkatha in the Midlands Region are to meet to plan a formal summit aimed at reviving the peace process in the region. However, Gwala says he is unaware of this. He says the ANC has said it is willing to hold a joint rally with the IFP in Pietermaritzburg, but that it has not agreed to any other meeting with the Inkatha Midlands leadership.

DP's Burrows Responds to Debate Rejection

MB2303154893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Democratic Party [DP] MP [Member of Parliament] Roger Burrows says it appears the government is busy with another massive cover-up. Burrows was reacting to the government's decision to turn down a DP request to hold a special debate on security issues.

The DP had wanted to discuss Operation Katzen allegations that an Inkatha Central Committee member has spied for the government. It also wanted a look into the saga surrounding the death of Eastern Cape Activist Matthew Goniwe. Burrows says the DP cannot help but conclude that the government is shying away from such an in-depth debate and that it is, in his words, busy with a massive cover-up action.

Paper Claims Winnie Mandela SACP Member 'For Years'

MB2303160993 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans 19-25 Mar 93 p 5

[Report by Hennie Serfontein: "Winnie Has for Years Been an SACP Member"]

[Text] The controversial Winnie Mandela has for more than 30 years secretly been an SACP [South African Communist Party] member. She belongs to the Dan Tloome cell, named after a former chairman of the SACP.

The estranged wife of the ANC [African National Congress] president is once more in the news as she will be submitting an appeal to the Appeals Court on 24 March concerning her six-year jail sentence for assault and kidnapping. The outcome could culminate in new political controversy.

Last Sunday, RAPPORT alleged that Mandela recently applied to become member of the SACP. It would be part of a strategy between her and the SACP's Chris Hani to form a new party under a new name, which would be a political home for the disillusioned members in the ANC, MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing], and the trade unions, and also for PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

SACP senior member Jeremy Cronin earlier this week denied that Mandela was a member of the SACP or that she had applied for membership.

But according to senior sources inside the ANC and SACP, she has for the past decades been active underground as a member of the SACP and MK. This explains the close link between her and people such as Chris Hani and Harry Gwala.

She apparently never made known her SACP membership in ANC ranks, not even after the ban on the ANC and the SACP was lifted. She apparently did not want to cause political embarrassment for her estranged husband.

This week she refused to talk to the press, nor comment on her application for SACP membership. Cronin was not available for comment before VRYE WEEKBLAD went to press, while another senior SACP member, Indris Naidoo, remained silent on the matter.

About speculations that she wanted to form a party to oppose the ANC, sources closest to her say: "It is a lot of trash. She has stressed often, even recently too, that the ANC is her organization, that it is her political home, and that she was not going to allow herself to be driven out of it."

The last remark reflects the feeling in the Winnie Mandela camp that undisclosed ANC sources were responsible for the latest leak about her in a government paper.

White Union Leader Discusses Future Role

MB1903175893 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 19-25 Mar 93 p 8

[Interview with Flip Buys of the Mine Workers' Union; date and place not given—first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] When organisers of a super white union—who by definition exclude all other workers from their ranks—balk at racists, it compels one to sit back and take note. And when they scorn white liberals and refer to the National Party as a party of racists, you are forced to question conventional definitions and ask—just what exactly is the purpose of white exclusivity, what fuels the fervour that drives white exclusivism and where does it derive its ideological wisdom from? Face the NATION spoke with Flip Buys, a senior organiser of the super white union, who comes into daily contact with the rank and file white workers in the steel factories, at Eskom's [Electricity Supply Commission] power stations and on the mines. We asked him about the fears and aspirations of workers in his constituency as South Africa braces itself for the advent of a new, democratic, non-racial future.

NEW NATION [NN]: Why the need for a super union of white workers?

Flip Buys: If one looks back into the past of white unionism, one sees that white unions were protected by the government in the sense that it was a friendly government, there were laws that protected the interests of white workers. There were really no problems. The only exception was the mining industry, given the fact that it was characterised by difficult working conditions. In fact the MWU [Mine Workers Union] was also the only union in the country which was responsible for huge strikes in the past years. One example is the national strike in 1979 organised against the Wiehahn report (on reforms in labour law).

But in recent times, we have entered a period where we are being confronted with an entirely new ball game—and I don't think that some of the other white unions have realised this.

It was in recognition of this changed scenario that the MWU decided two years ago to fight for the establishment of a super white union. But many people misunderstood this decision. Our intention was not to harness power for the sake of power but for the sake of a balance of power. We felt that COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], employers and the state all had their own power bases. White workers by comparison were not a factor. This is why we decided to organise white workers into a force that would have a say in the overall equation.

In this respect we targeted four industrial sectors, the mining, steel, electricity and chemical industries. We

also concentrated on other strategic industries, such as the Rand Water Board, the Atomic Energy Corporation, Telkom etc.

[NN]: What progress have you made in organising these sectors?

[Buys]: We have 45,000 paid-up members. This represents a 33 percent growth in our membership. This might sound insignificant when examined against COSATU's membership. The difference is that our members are in strategic industries. For example NUMSA [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] has 4,000 members at Highveld Steel and they went on strike for a few weeks. But our members went on a one-day strike and the factory came to a complete halt.

At Sentrachem in Germiston, we went on strike and brought the whole factory to a standstill.

[NN]: There are deep divisions in the ranks of the white trade union movement—Yster en Staal [Iron and Steel], for example does not quite agree with the MWU quest for a super union of white workers?

[Buys]: Yster en Staal have misread the situation. They were our competitors in the steel, chemical and electricity industries, but they failed to grasp the new rules of the game and are therefore no longer a threat to us—they see us as a militant and aggressive trade union while we see them as nothing more than a personnel association.

[NN]: You speak of the need to balance power and also of a completely new ball game with a different set of rules that have necessitated the need to build a super union. Can one infer from that, that you are in fact setting the stage for a more aggressive political role?

[Buys]: We don't want people to think that our first reason for organising white workers into a super union is in fact a response to COSATU. This is not what it is all about.

For me the core of the matter is that your bargaining power depends on the potential threat that you pose.

If we don't have bargaining power, we will be left by the wayside in the new South Africa. Previously, we had a situation where the white was boss and there were laws and structures and a police force that protected the white worker. That has all changed. In the old SA [South Africa], a white worker had to be loyal and passive because he was protected by this infrastructure and there was no reason for him to be militant.

Now it is a free for all. And if you look at white workers in terms of numbers, it becomes clear that we should not get involved in party politics. We don't, for example, want to put up candidates for elections.

But, while we don't want to get involved in politics, when politics begin to impact on our interest, then we will get involved. And it was for this reason that we decided at our congress recently that we would involve

ourselves in mobilising with the CP [Conservative Party]. And what I also want to say about power is that the power of the white rests with the fact that they possess the technical expertise and that they control key positions in industry. When, for example, we had a strike at the Duvha power station, it was 100 percent successful and that is because our members hold key strategic positions.

[NN]: What impression do you get in the course of your work as organiser about the fears of white workers?

[Buys]: What we are finding is that certainly affirmative action is perceived as being a major threat. Our contention is that affirmative action does not benefit anybody—it does not benefit the people who are supposed to benefit from it. In fact it creates a dependency, it creates a situation whereby the people that benefit from affirmative action often lack the necessary qualifications and the self-esteem that comes with it because they are not respected by their co-workers who see them as being the product of affirmative action.

People talk of white fears and black aspirations—we have very strong feelings about that—what we do is not only out of fear but also because we have certain aspirations. Of course there are underlying fears about many things that are happening in the country—I think if you are not afraid in the current South Africa, you must be mad.

But I want to say clearly that we have certain objectives and people are very aware of this.

The reform process for many whites was happening only on television—for example F.W. de Klerk makes an announcement about a coloured cabinet minister—it is reform out there in Cape Town in parliament—it is not so much on the ground.

But in the past six months, it started becoming a reality on the ground. It is for example confronting the white worker with affirmative action at his work place, the school situation is changing, taxes are being increased. For the first time, it is affecting the white worker at the level of his pay packet and job security.

Just look at how many of our people are being attacked, robbed, their houses broken into—that is impacting directly—it is no longer something that is happening on television alone.

And we are seeing the reaction to this, in the sense that our members are putting pressure on us to respond more strongly.

And we have a problem with that, because a stronger response has to be balanced against the economic realities. It does not help to strike if that means economic ruin.

[NN]: What about relations between management and white workers—has that changed?

[Buys]: White workers perceive that management has began siding with black trade unions against them. Obviously they are trying to secure their own position in a future dispensation. As far as we are concerned, employers' support for a new South Africa and affirmative action is suicidal—that is why we cannot understand why they support it. Compared to white liberals, we perceive the ANC to be more honest.

[NN]: You say that the MWU is reluctant to strike because of economic considerations. Will concern for the economy still be a consideration two or three years down the line when SA could conceivably have an ANC government?

[Buys]: Let me rather say when we will strike. On the one side we have the interests of Afrikaner workers—broad interests that go beyond the workplace—economic and political interests.

If we see that workers interests are being threatened as a result of what is happening in the country, than we cannot accept that.

Ultimately it is the size of the threat that determine our action.

Coming back to affirmative action—we say equal is fine but extra-equal is not.

[NN]: But it may well be argued that we in fact had a situation where white workers enjoyed an extra-equal advantage over black workers in the past and even now?

[Buys]: Two wrongs don't make a right. Naturally there were mistakes in the past and people must now be helped—and we do not have a problem with that. We must stress that it was not white workers who inflicted the wrongs, but big business and politicians.

[NN]: What is the union's political vision—what is it that it wants at the end of the day?

[Buys]: We are not a political party with detailed political blueprints. But we do say that there should be a confederation. You cannot go back to the past but we also say that there should be a place in the sun for our people. We do not see any future for our people under an ANC government because an ANC government will govern for the benefit of its own people and it will only be a change from white minority to black majority. It will be democratisation dictated by the masses, which we refer to as "massification".

We do not believe that worker rights can be guaranteed in a constitution in a unitary state. We are not interested in negotiating these at all. We would rather fight for the freedom of people instead of wasting time negotiating these rights.

[NN]: If you don't get a confederal system what then?. There seems to be a movement towards a federal system—is that acceptable?

[Buys]: Federalism, as in Kenya, will not survive. There the first piece of legislation introduced by the central government was to take away the federal powers. The bottom line for the Afrikaner is his own state. That is the absolute bottom line. We can negotiate about borders and that kind of thing. A unitary state is unworkable and our members will not accept that.

[NN]: Would you then say that the imposition of a unitary state would constitute a real threat to white workers?

[Buys]: Yes.

[NN]: So by inference, your members will go out on strike over such an issue?

[Buys]: The answer is not a simple yes or no. It will depend on whether the coming into being of a unitary state impacts negatively on the interests of our members.

[NN]: Will you strike if an interim government takes over rule of the country?

[Buys]: Not automatically. It will depend on the circumstances and the actions of that interim government. We will also work very closely with groups like the Transvaal Agricultural Union and other groups that support our ideals. But it is not as simple as drawing lines on the ground and saying we'll strike if you step over that line.

[NN]: You say you don't believe that rights of white workers can be guaranteed in a constitution. How then do you propose that the rights of white workers will be exercised in work places located outside an Afrikaner state in a confederal set up?

[Buys]: You must understand that once the Afrikaner has a territorial power base, which we accept will be smaller than we initially envisaged, he will then be in a stronger position. But whatever the division of assets may be, you might very well find that there would be a major demographic shift immediately. Most whites will therefore be concentrated in the Afrikaner state. But when it comes to Afrikaner citizens outside our state we can reach agreements with others in the confederation to ensure that our citizens' rights are respected.

[NN]: Is there any possibility that the MWU will at some point consider putting up its own candidate in the event of an election?

[Buys]: We do not have any political aspirations. Our former general secretary Arie Paulus is a member of parliament for the CP. But one must remember that the power struggle is no longer located in parliament—it rests at a completely different level. Lets take COSATU for example, it does not have power in the sense that it has no parliamentary representation but no one will deny that COSATU has been the real power in the past five years.

24 Mar Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries MB2403135593

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Warning Against Revenge Acts for Attacks on Civilians—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 March in a page 18 editorial comments on the attacks on white civilians, warning against the danger of "senseless acts of revenge and in people taking the law into their own hands." "Equally misguided is the Conservative Party's call for a ban on APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]. That would achieve nothing except to endow this shadowy, cowardly army with a status it does not deserve and drive it further underground. A ban would lessen whatever tenuous leverage might be exercised by its PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] parent—and there are signs that at least some PAC leaders want to distance themselves from APLA's excesses."

ANC Women's League Threatens Action Over Ignored Rights—A second editorial on the same page believes the African National Congress [ANC] Women's League threat to engage in large-scale protest action unless the rights of women are recognized "should be taken seriously." "The women are justifiably annoyed that male politicians jeered at a recent multiparty planning meeting when the ANC proposed the inclusion of more women in the talks." "The role women have played in the liberation struggle is all too often overlooked."

BUSINESS DAY

Call Against Banning APLA—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 March in a page 10 editorial hopes the Cabinet will not be "so foolish" as to ban APLA, or its political wing the PAC, "in a useless gesture of horror at recent murders of civilians." Such a step might "temporarily appease the white Right, but it would serve no further purpose." "The almost across-the-board denunciation of indiscriminate political murder has seemingly already had an effect on the PAC leadership. It yesterday issued what was, by its standards, a conciliatory appeal for a negotiated 'cessation of hostilities'. That pressure must be intensified—with the major parties jointly making it clear to the PAC that its continued participation in negotiations depends on a suspension of armed action. And those negotiations must deal, once and for all, with a solution to the existence of private armies."

DIE AFRIKANER

ANC's 'Affirmative Action' Plan To Destroy White Race—"The ANC's insistence that as many whites as possible should make place for blacks desiring their jobs, and for blacks to replace whites in certain positions, is the cornerstone of the ANC's plan to bring the whites in the country to its knees," begins a page 2 editorial in Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans for 12-18 March. "The expression 'affirmative action' comes, of

course from America, the source of all political and social evils in our time. This process works according to the quota system. "In America, where the existence of whites is not threatened by this process, the system can be practically applied despite its destructive character." "The application of this principle by major employers following the ANC's lead, indicates that the ANC is serious about the destruction of the white race. This is a crisis situation. It is not only happening in South Africa but also in South-West Africa and the old Rhodesia." "Action will have to be taken. This action should go hand in hand with an organized campaign to inform the white population of the impending danger."

BEELD

Reactions to Budget Hopeful—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 19 March says in a page 8 editorial "the criticism of the budget which was tabled 17 March by Finance Minister Derek Keys gives some hope for the year ahead—both the political, as well as the economic criticism. For a finance minister to find a formula which satisfies most needs, during a time of economic recession, unemployment, and political change, is a thankless task. Whichever way he tries to divide the shrinking revenue, he cannot satisfy everyone. The fact that in spite of this, economists found very little wrong with the budget, is a feather in Mr. Keys' cap." "By contrast, the political criticism was overwhelmingly negative." BEELD reports that the ANC and the Congress of South African Trade Unions could "use the opportunity to play on their followers' emotions and call for mass action." Instead they chose the "responsible, democratic route" and that "gives even more hope for the year that lies ahead."

Black Teachers' Strikes Set Bad example—A second editorial on the same page notes "the official suspension last year of the school boycotts, which formed part of the ANC and PAC anti-apartheid struggle, initially offered some hope that black education would be normalized after a decade of disruption. But now a new wave of disruption, this time due to rumblings among teachers, is busy denying black students yet another year of normal schooling. The worrying aspect of the latest strikes and

demonstrations by the teachers is that it would appear that the present generation of teachers are the product of the years of poor classroom discipline. The protesting pupils of 1976 have become the protesting teachers of 1993. What example do the demonstrating teachers set for the new generation of pupils who were yesterday again at the receiving end because teachers want a bigger salary? It is becoming more and more clear that the ANC and the PAC, with their demand-and-strike culture, have created a monster which is going to be an endless headache for a future majority government. The tragedy is that over the past years black schools have produced thousands of poorly educated and undisciplined products who tomorrow will have to rule the country. They will demand that they be appointed in the place of others who deserve a place."

PAC Urged To Control APLA—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 22 March declares in a page 6 editorial: "Earlier this month the government and the PAC/APLA held talks in Botswana on the question of negotiations/violence. Throughout the meeting PAC was playing a game of cat and mouse, probably trying to indicate to the world that it was strong enough to push the government around. The meeting ended unsatisfactorily, with PAC refusing to place a moratorium on violence, and an anonymous person later declaring that APLA would not be bound by any agreement the PAC might reach." It was nevertheless comforting, says BEELD, that PAC was taking part in the negotiations at Kempton Park, until the "gruesome attack on a motor vehicle carrying, among others, school children, and one other attack since then." "What we find disturbing is that, three days after the first attack, PAC still has not stated its position unequivocally." "This shows that all is not well within the organization. Even if it is not sure whether APLA is responsible for the latest attacks, the PAC's real problem is that it lacks the moral courage to deal with its dilemma." "We make an urgent appeal to PAC to get a grip on APLA, its Frankenstein monster. We also ask the ANC and the international community to do their bit. Renewed violence in the country will produce no winners—despite what some of these black organizations believe—only losers."

Angola

UNITA Proposes Government of National Unity

LD2403102893 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 0900 GMT 24 Mar 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has proposed a national unity government for Angola. UNITA does not reject the Bicesse accords but warns that, at this point, they could constitute an obstacle to a negotiated solution. Jorge Valentim, who is in the Ivory Coast heading a UNITA delegation, has said that the Angolan Government should represent the entire country and not just one city or a few cities.

[Begin Valentim recording] It is also necessary that a government be created that represents, in reality, all the tendencies and aspirations of the Angolan people. A central government with its current dimension is not enough, however; it is necessary that, from villages to provinces, the political and administrative structures are capable of meeting the aspirations for a consolidated stability in the country. It is also necessary to establish a respite in the country to enable national reconciliation to be achieved. [end recording]

A government of national unity is UNITA's first proposal since the collapse of the Addis Ababa negotiations. The UNITA delegation—at the moment in the Ivory Coast—is to travel on to Europe and then on to the United States. Jorge Valentim said that only after leaving the African continent will UNITA announce its peace proposals in their entirety.

Valentim Says UNITA in 'Comfortable' Military Position

MB2303162893 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 23 Mar 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement seems to have been suffering a number of reverses after a run of successes in the war in Angola. In recent days, government forces say they have recaptured the oil town of Soyo and M'banza Congo in the north. Yesterday they said they were back in control of Caxito near the capital, Luanda, and today there are reports that the army has retaken Ndalatando, a regional capital in the northwest. Meanwhile, a high-powered UNITA delegation is in Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire], on a tour of many countries to seek support for what they say is a new package of peace proposals. On the line to Abidjan, Akwe Amosu put it to UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim, of the UNITA delegation, that they weren't doing very well militarily.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] No, I want to say that, globally, we are doing very well, and we must keep the war on a global (?basis). We are in a very comfortable position, militarily.

[Amosu] But, Mr. Valentim, how can you say you are doing very well when you have just lost three key cities?

[Valentim] If you see the map of Angola, you will see where we are, how important are the areas and we can say globally we are in a very comfortable position, even the government, they know very well what we are holding.

[Amosu] You do confirm that you have lost Caxito, do you?

[Valentim] There is a battle in Caxito, and until now we didn't get any information saying that we lost Caxito. There is a battle in Caxito and you know very well Caxito is just near Luanda and we can assure you that our soldiers are resisting very well, but I think the most important to see is globally, all Angola, and I want to assure you, militarily speaking we are in a very comfortable position. What is important now is how to go up, to rethink the situation for the political situation. I am (?speaking) on the political situation.

[Amosu] Some reports say that you lost a great many men in Caxito.

[Valentim] No. These are...[pauses] let's not follow the propaganda of the government, I think the government needs some oxygen and (?that is) why they are insisting on talking about Caxito, and so on. I want to assure you that there is nothing corresponding to the government's point of view. But what we are looking for now is a political solution and we come for a political mission, and we want to contact some African governments, European, and the United States in order to prepare to discuss the ways of solving politically the Angolan crisis.

[Amosu] What exactly are you now proposing that is different from previous proposals?

[Valentim] After 48 hours, I think I will be able to answer you concretely that we brought some proposals, we want to discuss these proposals with some governments and the observers, and afterward we will make it public to the press, because we do not want to discuss the initiative, to start to announce before we (?contact) them. We promised [words indistinct] with some governments, some international institutions and observers, and we will present it. I want just to assure the international public opinion and the Angolan people as a whole that our president, Dr. Savimbi, gave us the mandate and showed us the way to solve (?it politically). We need to find a way so that everyone can feel Angolans feel free and secure in their own country. [end recording]

Rebels Claim Thousands of Cuban Mercenaries in Namibia

MB2303192593 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Thousands of Cuban mercenaries are in Namibia in transit to Angola. A reliable source reports 2,000 Cuban mercenaries have landed at Luderitz Harbor since the beginning of last month. Those soldiers then went to Windhoek. Those Cuban mercenaries fight for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party. Their mission is to establish National Union for the Total Independence of Angola positions in Cuando Cubango Province. Jamba is in this province.

S. African Officer Denies Group at Oil Company Mercenary

MB2403073793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2047 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Windhoek March 23 SAPA—Former South African Defence Force [SADF] Officer Buks Buys, who is co-ordinating security operations to protect Angolan oil installations, on Tuesday [22 March] denied his group was mercenary.

"This is a simple contract," he told Nambc [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] TV in an exclusive interview at Soyo in north-western Angola.

"We have been hired by a legitimate oil company (Angola's state-owned Sonangol) [National Angolan Fuel Company] to protect its equipment worth millions of dollars," he said against a backdrop of gun shots and oil installations vandalised by retreating UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels.

Mr Buys resigned from the SADF's special forces with the rank of major in 1990 and subsequently started his own security business.

He said his group, whose number was not specified, moved in to secure the installations when government forces left. He confirmed one man was killed and a number injured in a UNITA mortar attack on a southerly installation.

News reports in Windhoek say seven South Africans injured in Angola have been treated at a city hospital this month.

Mr Buys confirmed the security operatives were former Battalion 32 and special forces soldiers, but stressed "all resigned a long time ago".

He confirmed they were recruited in South Africa and flown to Angola through Namibia.

Expressing dismay and disgust at how Soyo was left by retreating UNITA forces, Mr Buys said he did not know how the rebels could call themselves freedom fighters.

"Freedom fighters don't kill people and leave their bodies in the street," he said, adding his men had buried eight people in the installation.

"This is not the UNITA I knew. These are bandits."

He said he could not believe that South African newspapers were claiming his group to be mercenaries fighting for the Angolan Government.

He said the men's families were being harassed at home.

"We are being crucified down south. It is totally untrue."

His men were under contract for 60 days but their contracts could be extended.

On Tuesday, a Windhoek news report said 14 South Africans, who had gone into the area as security operatives, were being held in isolation at Cavaleiro after refusing to take part in a government military operation against UNITA.

Security Guards Held for Opposing Military Operations

MB2303123793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Fourteen former South African troops who were hired to protect oil installations in northern Angola, are being held in isolation after refusing to take part in military operations against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

A Windhoek newspaper reports that the men, hired by the companies Ranger Oil and Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company] as security guards, are being held at Cavalheiros. They refused to take part in operations as they insisted that they had been hired as guards, and not as mercenaries.

According to the report, sources in South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs says there was no way steps could be taken against these security guards, as there was no proof that they were mercenaries.

Namibian Security Operator Dies Guarding Oil Plant

MB2403113293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043 GMT 24 Mar 93

[Text] Windhoek Mar 24 SAPA—A 30-year-old Namibian, Frans "Buks" Erasmus, was the first security operative to die guarding oil installations in northern Angola, Windhoek newspaper DIE REPUBLIKEIN reported on Wednesday.

He was killed in a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] mortar attack on an installation near Soyo in north-western Angola last week while employed by Executive Outcomes.

The South African security company has been contracted by oil companies in Angola to guard their installations.

Mr Erasmus, who was born in Tsumeb and went to school at Outjo, served for a short period in 32 Battalion at Buffalo in Caprivi, the report said.

He is survived by his wife Cheryl, 28, a three-year-old son Franco and a baby son of five months, Marlo.

A colleague, Ivan van der Merwe, who passed through Windhoek last Thursday [18 March], brought the news to the family.

Government-UNITA Clashes Continue

Government Soldiers Killed in Lunda Sul

MB2403073993 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Mar 93

[Text] In two defensive attacks carried out by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in Lunda Sul Province less than five days ago, five People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers were killed and 10 injured. The operations took place in the (Zaja) region where a FAPLA battalion had murdered traditional leader (Mubalesse) and four civilians on 17 March. Sources with FALA's General Staff say that FAPLA abandoned one PKM machine gun, 1,000 rounds of assorted ammunition and large quantities of 60-mm mortar shells.

UNITA Denies Government Captured Caxito

MB2303152693 *(Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 1200 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] The city of Caxito, the capital of Bengo Province, is some 70 km north of Luanda and it remains under the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] effective control. This was confirmed by a source in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff today. That source has told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel news desk that Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] reports about its alleged capture of that city amount to nothing more or less than lies.

The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] has long claimed the capture of the capital of Bengo Province, but that has never been confirmed before the Angolan people or the international community.

To conclude, that source in the FALA General Staff reported that [word indistinct] an attempt to recapture Caxito with a large military machine including FAPLA and Riot Police [Policia Anti-motim] forces, as well as mercenaries of various nationalities but, that source added, they have achieved nothing more than to be run out by the courageous FALA troops.

UNITA Reoccupies Southern Benguela Town

MB2303184793 *Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English* 1600 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] The Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Movement says its forces have reoccupied the town of (Changuru) in the southern Benguela Province after heavy fighting with government forces. It said a helicopter of the Angolan air force had been shot down near another town in the province, (Canibando), which had been recently occupied by government forces.

UNITA said its leaders were working to make life in the city of Huambo in central Angola as normal as possible. Senior UNITA officials have held talks with local Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen on the reconstruction of the city following two months of [word indistinct] fighting.

Commentary Warns Business World Not To Eliminate Savimbi

MB2303130793 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Station commentary: "Angola Will Not Go Under"]

[Text] The various human and material resources with which Angola is endowed have made it a beautiful and rich country coveted by the major international monopolies. With a huge area and scarcely populated, Angola has enough room for its sons and could provide them with an acceptable, healthy and happy way of live. Yet, that cannot be realized by the fatherland because it is at war and threatened from all quarters by the lethal European and southern African lobbies [preceding word in English] which have gone to the extent of wanting to destroy the meager human resources that Angola has managed to create.

The Angolan social fabric is facing a major threat sponsored by international financial circles bent on revamping the miserable plan known as, Sink Janota. That is, sink Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. The plan was designed to murder Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in order to remove him from the international political and military arena in view of his profound nationalist and Pan-Africanist nature. The plan was designed by the KGB, the security services of the former USSR, with the active participation of the former GDR security services and their Cuban counterparts. The plan was subsequently presented to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] Ministry of State Security for implementation in Angola. In view of President Dr. Savimbi's intelligence and astuteness, the plan was foiled.

Right now, the Machiavellian plan is being revamped with the active participation of the French, British, Spanish, Brazilian, Portuguese and South African security services. Those are countries obsessed with Angola's

wealth and have recommended the continuation of the MPLA-PT regime because they regard it as a favorable economic partner, prone to sell the country out. The plan was implemented throughout the electoral campaign, during which sniper Joao Jorge Frias Martinho, a Portuguese citizen on the government's payroll, was uncovered and promptly thwarted. The plan also included the manipulation of the elections in order to prevent UNITA and Dr. Savimbi from winning them. Hence, the unprecedented fraudulent polls.

Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the finest son of contemporary Angola, a wise man, scientist, philosopher and internationally renowned diplomat, politician and soldier, who has been struggling for many years for the socioeconomic progress and well-being of the Angolan people, African and the world, a man of inestimable and priceless ideas on social stability based on humane principles, should be physically, mentally and intellectually protected by the international security services so that he could give his valuable contribution to the development of the planet in all spheres of human endeavor. Genuine Angolans find it extremely difficult to understand that a man of acknowledged international standing should today be the target of snipers on the payroll of major world magnates, particularly those in countries that claim to uphold democracy and civilization, merely because he stands for pan-Africanism in Africa and a genuine nationalist sentiment for Angola, like the one espoused by all those who love their fatherland.

France, England and Portugal know that too well and still have scars from the famous battles during the course of which their heroes succeeded, with their blood and sweat, to leave the nationalist sentiment mark that still prevails today.

Meanwhile, South Africa, which has been plunged into a constitutional crisis, has surprisingly sided with those European countries to serve as a springboard for that genocide plan, by accepting that a 100 of its nationals to be recruited and trained as mercenaries who will enter Angola through UNITA's territory and then head for Jamba where they will either capture or murder Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. That is the same South Africa that for 16 years benefited from UNITA's struggle led by Dr. Savimbi against Russian and Cuban expansionism in southern Africa.

In view of yet another threat, genuine Angolans would like to warn the business world that to sink Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi would mean bitter days for their future human and economic interests in Angola because our people would unload on them all their accumulated fury and frustrations that their hearts have endured for 17 years of a war of resistance.

Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi: We are all with you. In the trying days, you may count with the help and protection of millions of Angolans who trust you and who follow you until final victory. Angola will not go under.

Mozambique

Renamo Official 'Not Aware' of War Readiness Order

MB2303161793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Jose de Castro, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] foreign affairs secretary, has said he is not aware that his movement's military commanders have been given orders to be prepared for a possible resumption of the war in this country.

Speaking to Radio Mozambique, Jose de Castro neither confirmed nor denied those reports. He simply said he did not know. This was his reaction to BBC reports that Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama had instructed his military commanders to be ready for an eventual return to war. The BBC reports Dhlakama gave those orders after the news conference Renamo held in Maringue approximately one week ago, at the end which Renamo issued a communique accusing the government of not abiding by its undertakings and of placing Renamo on a footing of equality with all other political organizations in the country.

Italian, Bangladeshi Troops Arrive in Country 23 Mar

MB2303123493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] A 100-man Italian contingent arrived in Maputo today within the framework of the ongoing process of Mozambique's pacification. The contingent, which is from the city of Turin, is scheduled to leave today for Beira, Sofala Province.

Yesterday, an Italian ship carrying logistical equipment, including reconnaissance and transport helicopters and protection vehicles, docked at the city of Beira. The deployment of just over 1,000 Italian soldiers in Mozambique is scheduled to be completed by the end of the month.

Also today, 42 Bangladeshi soldiers arrived in Maputo to join the UN peace-keeping force.

Namibia

S. Africans Injured in Angola Flown to Windhoek

MB2303202793 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Seven South African security operators are reported to have been flown to Windhoek for medical treatment after being wounded in fighting in Angola since 6 March. A Namibian newspaper reported today that two were discharged from a [word indistinct] private hospital in Windhoek yesterday. According to the report the seven were part of an operation to send security

guards to secure and protect oil installations at the town of Soyo in north-western Angola.

The newspaper said that a British citizen, Mr. Tony Buckingham was instrumental in setting up the operation to send guards to Soyo. Mr. Buckingham is reportedly a former member of the special air services, and a front man for British oil interests in Angola. He is said to be working with Executive Outcome based in Pretoria which recruits former South African Defense Force members for the operation. According to the newspaper Mr. Buckingham is close to the president of Angola, Mr. Eduardo dos Santos, and the plan to send security guards to Soyo has the full backing of Mr. dos Santos and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Government.

Swaziland

King Dismisses Traditional Community Council Chief

MB2403105493 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Mar 93 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Mndeni Fired"]

[Text] Indvuna ye-tinkhundla [governor of traditional community council], Mr Mndeni Shabalala has been fired.

He has been sacked by His Majesty the King, with effect from December 10 last year.

Mr Shabalala has been Indvuna Ye-Tinkhundla since 1978 when the Tinkhundla system of government was introduced by King Sobhuza II.

His dismissal is contained in the latest Swaziland Government Gazette Extraordinary Number 934 dated last Friday, March 19.

His Majesty signed the instrument of Mr Shabalala's dismissal last Wednesday, effectively ending a 14-year reign of Mr Shabalala as Tinkhundla chief.

The gazette reads: "In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 6 (1) of the Establishment of the Parliament of Swaziland Order, 1978, I Mswati III, King of Swaziland, hereby revoke the appointment of Mndeni S. Shabalala as Indvuna Ye-Tinkhundla with effect from 10th December, 1992."

Section 6 (1) of the Establishment of the Parliament of Swaziland Order reads: "All meetings of the Electoral Committee shall be presided over by the Indvuna Ye-Tinkhundla who shall be one of the members of the Electoral Committee, and who shall be appointed by the King for such period and such terms as the King may deem fit."

The date at which Mr Shabalala ceased to be Indvuna Ye-Tinkhundla coincide with that of the appointment of the Electoral Education Committee, Vusela [greetings committee] III.

Last Friday, Mr Shabalala was still using his official government car and flying his flag during a tour of the King to projects and business establishments in the South.

At that tour, Mr Shabalala was treated and discharged at the Nhlangano Health Centre after a freak accident which also involved the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini's official escort.

Later, Mr Shabalala arrived at Embangweni Royal Residence after being treated and sat comfortably in the first row with other dignitaries which included members of the diplomatic corps and cabinet ministers.

It is not clear whether Mr Shabalala was still being paid his salary since December when he ceased to be Indvuna Ye-Tinkhundla.

Following the start of the movement for political reform here Mr Shabalala became a very controversial figure for his fierce resistance to any forms of change to the present Tinkhundla system of government, arguing that it could not be improved in any way.

He was the loudest campaigner against any form of change. Consequently he earned himself a notorious reputation among many people, even in the former parliament, for not only his views but his apparent staying power in office.

Mr Shabalala defied concerted efforts to have him removed and had become something of an enigma to people.

His name featured prominently in such controversies as the scandals exposed by a Commission of Enquiry into the Swaziland Railways.

When he was charged with contempt for refusing to testify before the commission Mr Shabalala shocked many by declaring before the Mbabane Magistrate's Court that nobody could arrest him because he was representing the King.

Once he caused an outrage by accusing teachers and certain MPs of being anti monarchy because they opposed the present system of Tinkhundla.

At the national forums such as People's Parliament at Ludzidzini, Vusela I, II and III, he was regularly singled out for attack by members of the public who charged that Mr Shabalala was the main stumbling block in the move for reforms.

Court Indicts Pudemo, Swayoco Lawyers

MB2303122293 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 23 Mar 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Bhekie Matsebula: "Defence Lawyers Are Also Indicted"]

[Text] Two lawyers were taken by complete surprise yesterday at the Lobamba circuit magistrates court when they found themselves indicted along with 60 members of the People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) and the Swaziland Youth Congress (Swayoco) they had come to defend.

The two attorneys, Mr Dominic Mngomezulu and Mr Benedict Tsabedze were, along with the 60 members of Pudemo and Swayoco they had come to defend, charged with holding an illegal political demonstration in Mbabane on Sunday [21 March] afternoon.

Mr Mngomezulu is Pudemo's secretary general while Mr Tsabedze is the president of Swayoco.

The surprised duo got to know of their indictment when the court orderly who was Lobamba Station Commander, Assistant Superintendent Agripa Khumalo, called their names when calling the accused to take their seats before the court started.

Mr Mngomezulu was listed as accused number two after Pudemo president, Mr Kison Shongwe. Mr Tsabedze was accused number three followed by Swayoco chief marshal Mphandlana Shongwe.

Mr Mngomezulu who was already seated in the bench together with Acting Director of Public Prosecutions [DPP], Mr Andrinkah Donkoh and Deputy DPP Mr Musa Sibandze, laughed aloud, apparently amused by his sudden arrest which had not been officially communicated to him before going to court.

When the court started, Mr Mngomezulu told Magistrate Cobus Annandale that he felt intimidated by the attitude of the Crown by not informing him and his colleague, Mr Tsabedze, in time that they were also included in the charge.

He said they had come to court with the intention of representing the 60 accused persons without knowing that they were also accused persons.

He applied to the court to allow them to proceed representing the 60 others and themselves in the case.

The court granted the application and the two proceeded to conduct their defence as well as that of the other accused persons.

Swanafro Says Pudemo Arrests Government Intimidation

MB2303140593 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 23 Mar 93 p 9

[Report by Thulane Mthethwa: "SWANAFRO Leader Slams Govt for Pudemo Members' Arrest"]

[Text] The Swaziland National Front (Swanafro) president, Mr. Mbho Shongwe, has blamed government for apprehending members of the People's Democratic Movement (Pudemo) on Sunday [21 March].

He said the arrest of the members was an intimidation which government deny that it was practising against political activists in the country.

Mr. Shongwe said Pudemo had gone to Nkaba without the intention of causing violence but, to hold a peaceful meeting.

He then blamed government for disarming the Pudemo members and yet regiments of Prince Bhekimpi, Chief of Enkhamba were armed to teeth but were not disarmed.

Mr. Shongwe stated that Prince Bhekimpi had no right of declaring war on Pudemo members who were on a peaceful mission.

He said the reason why Prince Bhekimpi's regiment was not disarmed was because they have a strong support from higher authorities.

He pointed out that the police who were acting on a government order were supposed to have defused the war between the two parties by disarming both parties and not arresting Pudemo members only.

Mr. Shongwe advised government to resort to negotiations when ever it was facing problems politically or otherwise.

He said these could avoid civil wars which are being experienced by some countries on the continent.

He said Swaziland might experience civil wars if it fails to resolve problems through negotiations.

Zimbabwe

Bank Urges Government Abandon IMF-Prescribed Policies

MB2403101393 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Mar 93 p 3

[Unattributed report: "IMF-Prescribed Policies Retard Growth, Says Bank"]

[Text] Unless government abandons the International Monetary Fund [IMF]-stipulated monetary targets, the real money supply growth will continue to fall this year with a consequent decline in output, a local bank has said.

The Standard Bank of Zimbabwe said in its latest business update that although an agricultural-led recovery was expected in the final months of this year, industrial production was unlikely to increase while mining value-added was expected to fall below 1992 levels.

Because of the preoccupation with climatic conditions, the banks said, there had been a tendency to underestimate other deflationary pressures at work in the economy.

These included the difficult balance-of-payments position, depressed world demand for key exports, poor performance of the South African economy and the lagged impact of monetary restraint.

"The fact is that, unless the authorities abandon the IMF stipulated monetary targets, the real money supply growth will continue to fall for much of the year. That in itself will exert strong downward pressure on output with the result that economic growth this year is unlikely to match the 3.1 percent rate of population increase," the bank said.

This meant that if authorities wanted to see lower interest rates, they should pump cash into the system or reduce government borrowing. However, if they pumped cash into the system, they risked losing donor support, the bank said.

"Recent history is strewn with examples of governments that have abandoned tight monetary policies in the face of mounting domestic criticism, only to be forced back to square one, two or three years later by which time inflation is higher and currency devaluation greater than would have been the case had the authorities stuck to their guns," the bank said.

'Generous' Retrenchment Packages Drain Government Coffers

MB2403090393 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Mar 93 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Retrenchment Packages Drain Govt Coffers"]

[Text] The government, which could have saved up to \$10 million a month from abolished posts in its bloated civil service, will not save anything significant because of its generous retrenchment packages, economists said last week.

They said the retrenchment exercise should have begun when the economic reform programme was introduced, not halfway through the programme, for it to have an effect on the budget deficit.

"It is difficult to assess whether the government is retrenching anybody or not or abolishing any posts. It is not a saving if you are going to use that same money to give generous packages.

"If a post is abolished and not filled you have not fired anybody and the saving there is difficult to assess. The potential savings from those retrenched will take some time to contribute to national savings," said an economist.

The Senior Minister of Finance, Dr Bernard Chidzero said this week the programme of trimming the civil service was ahead of schedule and 9,700 posts had been abolished so far.

He said the reduction exercise would result in cost savings although a lot of money would initially be spent on paying terminal benefits.

Economists said the 9,700 posts abolished was a cumulative figure which included thousands of Ministry of Transport workers who were not supposed to be on the payroll anyway.

The President of the Zimbabwe Economic Society, Mr Nigel Chanakira said it was not easy to assess the savings and the correct number of those retrenched.

"You can never know unless you are part of government. We do not know which departments are being affected and at what levels. It is all talk without facts.

"But if the government is actually abolishing posts and retrenching workers then it is a positive step. Paying retrenchment packages will mean that expenditure will go up and there will be no savings," he said.

Mr John Deary, private sector representative on the ESAP [Economic Structural Adjustment Program] monitoring committee, said abolishing posts and retrenching were two different things.

He said if posts were abolished there could be some savings because those posts would have been budgeted for. The fact that most ministries overspent raised questions on the abolished posts.

An economist with a local merchant bank said government could make substantial savings by abolishing some ministries which were serving no real purpose. He said the government was trying to justify the existence of the unwanted ministries by creating what appeared to be important departments within them.

"That will not work. Those departments which appear to be important should be grouped together under one ministry and abolish the other ministries," said the economist.

The bank economist stressed the government would have to find political methods to achieve economically essential requirements.

"It is not something they are free to choose anymore. If they will not do it then somebody will have to do it on their behalf."

Benin

Foreign Minister Rejects Togolese Opposition Actions

AB2303171293 Paris AFP in French 1552 GMT
23 Mar 93

[Excerpt] Cotonou, 23 Mar (AFP)—Mr. Theodore Holo, the Beninese foreign affairs minister, said on 23 March that Benin cannot "allow the formation and the existence of any exile government whatsoever on its territory," and pointed out that the different conventions ratified by Benin "require refugees to refrain from participating in any subversive acts".

Following the Togolese opposition meeting in Cotonou, Mr. Holo issued a public statement which said: "Benin will not be turned into a sanctuary for engaging in hostile activities against any government in the subregion." [passage omitted]

Ghana

Students, Police Clash at Legon; Injuries Reported

AB2303184093 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 23 Mar 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Over the past couple of weeks, university students in Ghana have been boycotting classes in support of a demand for an increase of nearly 50 percent in their allowances. They have also held two peaceful demonstrations but a third march yesterday ended in violent clashes with the police at Legon University in Accra. Ben Ephson telexed this report from Accra.

[Begin studio announcer recording] When I got to the campus this morning, the scene was like there had been a battle. According to the students, the police first attacked people who were having a drink at one of the halls of residence, Akuafo Hall. The police charged at everybody there, breaking glasses and bottles. A second year student, Ricky Pampa, was hit in the ribs by about five policemen.

The son of Ghana's chief justice, Chris Archer, and his roommate, Stephen Brentua, were not spared. Their room was teargassed and in spite of breaking the windows to make an escape, they were beaten with truncheons. Three rooms away from there, Lionel Agble's attempt to hide in his wardrobe was unsuccessful. Two policemen dragged him out and beat him. Another second year student also told me how his head was clubbed and his blood was sprayed on the wall like tomato ketchup. I went up to his room myself and found the dried blood on the walls.

A French national, who is a lecturer at the Political Science Department, told me that he was coming from town when he met the police charging into the students.

The lecturer, Mr. Martin Levette, said he was himself hit on the head by the police. A third-year student of a neighbor institution, the Institute for Professional Studies, Miss Lydia Ofori, was shot in the ribs. A nurse at the nearby hospital confirmed Miss Ofori's bullet injury and said she had lost so much blood that she had to be rushed to the Korle-Bu hospital to be operated upon.

(?Some) policemen were injured when students started throwing stones at them and they are currently responding to treatment at the police hospital. A police officer told me that they hadn't used any live bullets but they only stuck rubber bullets but I myself had seen shells lying on the ground and had removed one bullet embedded in the wall of Akuafo Hall Annex B. I saw parts of broken police truncheons and I now have a piece as a souvenir.

The campus itself is now like a ghost town as most of the 2,500 students have gone home. [end recording]

Guinea

Conte Receives Sierra Leone Envoys, Strasser Message

AB2003212393 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 19 Mar 93

[Text] The head of state this morning received in audience two special envoys from Sierra Leone's President Strasser. They were His Excellency Mohamed Lamin Kamara, Sierra Leonean secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Lieutenant Kariha Kargbo, secretary general of the National Provisional Ruling Council chaired by President Valentine Strasser in Sierra Leone. The two special envoys took turns to thoroughly explain the crisis their country is passing through and requested the Guinean Government's indispensable contribution to the subregion's stability and security.

Immediately after the audience, the two special envoys granted our colleague at the Presidency, Antoine Kabene DOUNGOUA, this interview which we invite you to listen to.

[Begin unidentified envoy recording in English, fading into French translation] Well, we came to see His Excellency President Conte of Guinea to bring a special letter from our head of state, and during this occasion we seized the opportunity to discuss matters of security in our country. During our discussions, we also tackled bilateral issues. Finally, we discussed the problem of the level of Guinea's diplomatic representation in Sierra Leone, which we are urging the Guinean Government to raise in view of the historic relations of brotherhood, friendship, and cooperation existing between our two countries. We would like the Guinean Government to accept to review and raise the status of its representation in Sierra Leone to ambassadorial level.

In his message, our president basically expressed—on behalf of the Government and people of Sierra Leone—profound gratitude and great appreciation to President Conte and the people of Guinea for the assistance given the Sierra Leone people in the rebel war which has been raging in the country for some time now. The Sierra Leonean Government highly appreciates the humane sacrifices made by the Government and people of Guinea in terms of the support they give our people in the rebel war. [end recording]

On the Guinean side, Ibrahima Sylla, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Captain Fassou Jean-Claude Kourouma, minister of communications, and Alpha Tanoudi Camara, secretary general at the Presidency, were present at the audience.

Foreign Minister Comments on Regional Issues

AB2103133093 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 19 Mar 93

[Text] Ibrahima Sylla, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, today held discussions with a visiting Liberian delegation. During the discussions, the Liberian crisis and the situation in Sierra Leone were examined. For Ibrahima Sylla, Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] member countries must make the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] a force which must fight for peace and if the current rhythm is maintained, the Liberian crisis will come to a rapid end and peace will be restored to Sierra Leone as well. For his part, the Sierra Leonean diplomat disclosed that he has come to contact the highest-ranking Guinean officials and to thank them for their efforts at restoring peace to Sierra Leone.

In fact, concerning this issue, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation held a news conference this morning in the conference hall of his ministry. Several high-ranking Guinean Government officials and representatives of the public and private media were present at the news conference which was devoted to the thorny Liberian and Sierra Leonean problems. Here is a report on this news conference by George Sarh Samadougou:

[Samadougou] On Liberia, Ibrahima Sylla said that but for the intransigence of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], peace could probably have been restored to this country. For the first time, the minister admitted that there were Liberians who had really received militarily training in Guinea at the request of Amos Sawyer's interim government and that these soldiers have returned to Liberia after their training session. Let us listen to Ibrahima Sylla:

[Begin Sylla recording] We thought that we were heading toward peace and according to the interim government, there will be peace. So, at least, we need a stable and balanced national army which must contain some elements of Taylor's faction, the former members of Doe's national army, as well as agents who were ensuring the

security of the interim government—because this government did not even have any police force to ensure the minimum security in Monrovia. So, we felt that by helping them to have these elements trained, they could maintain minimum order in Monrovia and give a little more hope to those living in Monrovia. This is why we trained some Liberians, at the request of Amos Sawyer's government and I do not think the number was more than 300 or 350. [end recording]

[Samadougou] Concerning the controversial question of the ECOMOG-United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO] alliance, the minister denied knowledge of any special relationship between Guinea and ULIMO, because, he said, Guinea believes in the resolution of the Liberian crisis solely through the ECOWAS. The minister of foreign affairs then held up the protest letter sent to the UN Security Council by Charles Taylor's movement on 8 March. He read out the entire contents of the letter which is entitled: Protest Against Attacks on Liberia by the Republic of Guinea. This letter, which was directly addressed to the Guinean ambassador in New York, mentioned provocative attacks launched on the territory since 6 March by armed groups from Guinea. The letter added that violent battles were going on at (Fandjama) and Zorzor in Liberia while the NPFL is trying to repulse the assailants so as to make them return to where they have come from, that is to say, Guinea. This letter also serves as a warning, meaning that the result of this excess can also affect the Republic of Guinea, which actively supports these attacks, the letter explained.

In fact, it is sort of a complaint coupled with threats, whereas the minister of foreign affairs has confirmed the loss of grounds by the rebellion in Liberia and even in Sierra Leone. Still concerning Sierra Leone, the minister of foreign affairs made mention of the quick visit of his Sierra Leonean counterpart. According to him, the Sierra Leonean Government suspects former President Joseph Saidu Momoh of having ordered firearms to return to power in Sierra Leone. But how can Guinea support disorder in Sierra Leone, whereas our own soldiers are fighting Foday Sankoh's rebels in Sierra Leone? Responding to his own question, the minister of foreign affairs gives more details:

[Begin Sylla recording] General Saidu Momoh is in a sovereign country. He is a refugee and the rules of the game have been spelled out to him. He is bound to obey these rules. He has been restrained. Once again, officially, Guinea will not allow him to play a political or military role here. I am sure these are the rules of the game which he has accepted. But, I would like to tell you that I am not in the position of the present Sierra Leonean Government and putting myself in their position, I understand their concern. At any rate, he is someone who was once a head of state and who had relations and stayed a long time in power. So, one can always fear that he may have some intentions. [end recording]

Liberia

AFL's Bowen Reportedly Killed, Wright Injured

AB2403085493 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700
GMT 24 Mar 93

[Text] The chief of staff of the Monrovia Armed Forces, General Hezekiah Bowen, is reported to have fallen into an ambush and subsequently killed in an area said to be under ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] armed occupation. The AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] commanding general, Moses Wright, is also reported to have sustained serious injuries over the weekend at the war front. Reports say the incident involving Hezekiah Bowen came at a time when the head of the Monrovia group, Amos Sawyer, was alleged to have toured the Harbel area. Details are still sketchy, but we will keep you informed as they unfold.

Butrus-Ghali Promises ECOWAS Technical Experts

AB2203145293 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900
GMT 22 Mar 93

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, has offered to send a few UN experts to provide technical assistance to ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] in monitoring the sanctions currently imposed on warring factions in Liberia. In a report on Liberia recently submitted to the UN Security Council, the secretary general also suggested that the Security Council can further enlarge the scope of mandatory sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. He observed that the comprehensive sanctions imposed by ECOWAS are an important part of the ECOWAS efforts to stop the fighting in Liberia.

The UN secretary general reaffirmed the UN's cooperation in the process and recalled the steps taken in that direction by the UN Security Council through the adoption last year of Resolutions 7 and 8 which support the ECOWAS arms embargo on the Liberian warring factions.

Meanwhile, Dr. Butrus-Ghali has observed that the Liberia initiative represents a good example of systematic cooperation between the UN and a regional organization as envisaged in Chapter 8 of the United Nations Charter. The UN secretary general explained that accordingly, the role of the Security Council in the Liberian crisis has been one of support for the initiative and endeavors of ECOWAS. Dr. Butrus-Ghali said it is the wish of the Council to continue and expand as appropriately as possible the cooperative relationship between the UN and ECOWAS. The UN secretary general concluded his report to the Security Council by promising to initiate discussions among agencies at the UN and with the Bretton Woods Institution as well as the African Development Bank on future rehabilitation and reconstruction plan for Liberia.

Sawyer on Peace Conference, Relief Supplies to NPFL

AB2403122093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900
GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] The Interim Government says it will not engage in discussions on the Liberian conflict until all combatants have been disarmed by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Interim President Amos Sawyer however said when the completion of disarmament is certified by ECOMOG, the government will encourage the holding of a national peace conference to discuss the broadening of the Interim Government as well as repatriation, rehabilitation, and other crucial issues to the holding of free and fair democratic elections nationwide.

President Sawyer, addressing a news conference yesterday, clarified that during his recent visit to Cote d'Ivoire he did not discuss anything regarding a cease-fire with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. He said there can be no cease-fire between ECOMOG and any warring faction, noting that it is insulting to this subregion to reduce ECOMOG to a warring faction. The Liberian leader said considering our experience in the peace process, especially with the intransigence of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], the Interim Government is sick and tired of [word indistinct] and will not play politics with the lives of our West African brothers who make up ECOMOG.

The Interim Government of National Unity says it remains opposed to the channeling of relief food to NPFL areas through the Ivorian border. At yesterday's press conference, Interim President Amos Sawyer said that any approach to getting relief supplies to NPFL areas should not be antagonistic to the peace process, and that all interested in bringing peace to Liberia should not (?propose) methods that are antagonistic and have the propensity to prolong the Liberian conflict.

Dr. Sawyer said following discussions with the various nongovernmental organizations, an agreement was reached that they open a peace corridor through which all relief supplies to NPFL areas are channeled within Liberia. According to Dr. Sawyer, the peace corridor will (?range) from the Free Port of Monrovia to a contact-point between ECOMOG and the NPFL where supplies will be turned over to the NPFL after ECOMOG has inspected them. This way, the president said, ECOMOG will be in a position to do security checks, first at the Free Port then at its point of contact somewhere along the Monrovia-Kakata highway.

Nigeria

ECOMOG's Olurin Warns of Bombing Taylor 'Hideout'

AB2303103493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 0600 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring

Group] field commander, Major General Adetunji Olurin, has called for the setting up of a standard [as heard] army in the West African subregion. This is to check the state of unrest in the area. Addressing airport correspondents in Lagos yesterday, [22 March] Gen. Olurin said the modalities for setting up the army should be worked out by heads of state of ECOWAS. On the situation in Liberia, the ECOMOG field commander disclosed that additional 800 soldiers of the Charles Taylor-led group had surrendered. He advised Charles Taylor to come out of hiding, warning that his hideout would soon be bombarded.

Togo

Eyadema Accepts Soglo Apology Over 'Illegal Appointment'

AB2303212793 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Communique issued by the Cabinet in Lome on 23 March; read by Communications Minister Benjamin Agbeka]

[Excerpts] Since 24 March is a public holiday to mark the celebration of Ramadan, the Cabinet held its weekly

meeting this morning at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of the head of state and in the presence of the prime minister, head of government. [passage omitted]

The Cabinet notes with satisfaction the positive developments in the resumption of work, while at the same time deploring the categorical refusal by certain workers to resume work, whereas these very people benefit from other people's labor. Consequently, the Cabinet has made the following decisions: The documentation of irregular absence of defaulting workers; the appointment of officers in charge of some ministerial departments, such as the Ministries of Justice, Economy and Finance in order to ensure their smooth running. [passage omitted]

Finally, following the illegal appointment yesterday in Cotonou of a prime minister by the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Opposition [COD-II], the Cabinet was informed that the president of the Republic of Benin, His Excellency Mr. Nicephore Soglo, has expressed his apologies to the head of state, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, who has accepted them. The government therefore considers this matter over and calls on all Togolese to consider it as such.

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According to the report, sources in South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs says there was no way steps could be taken against these security guards, as there was no proof that they were mercenaries.

Namibian Security Operator Dies Guarding Oil Plant

*MB2403113293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1043
GMT 24 Mar 93*

[Text] Windhoek Mar 24 SAPA—A 30-year-old Namibian, Frans "Buks" Erasmus, was the first security operative to die guarding oil installations in northern Angola, Windhoek newspaper DIE REPUBLIKEIN reported on Wednesday.

He was killed in a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] mortar attack on an installation near Soyo in north-western Angola last week while employed by Executive Outcomes.

[Text] The city of Caxito, the capital of Bengo Province, is some 70 km north of Luanda and it remains under the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] effective control. This was confirmed by a source in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff today. That source has told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel news desk that Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] reports about its alleged capture of that city amount to nothing more or less than lies.

The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] has long claimed the capture of the capital of Bengo Province, but that has never been confirmed before the Angolan people or the international community.

To conclude, that source in the FALA General Staff reported that [word indistinct] an attempt to recapture Caxito with a large military machine including FAPLA and Riot Police [Policia Anti-motim] forces, as well as mercenaries of various nationalities but, that source added, they have achieved nothing more than to be run out by the courageous FALA troops.

managed to create.

The Angolan social fabric is facing a major threat sponsored by international financial circles bent on revamping the miserable plan known as, Sink Janota. That is, sink Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. The plan was designed to murder Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in order to remove him from the international political and military arena in view of his profound nationalist and Pan-Africanist nature. The plan was designed by the KGB, the security services of the former USSR, with the active participation of the former GDR security services and their Cuban counterparts. The plan was subsequently presented to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] Ministry of State Security for implementation in Angola. In view of President Dr. Savimbi's intelligence and astuteness, the plan was foiled.

Right now, the Machiavellian plan is being revamped with the active participation of the French, British, Spanish, Brazilian, Portuguese and South African security services. Those are countries obsessed with Angola's

Meanwhile, South Africa, which has been plunged into a constitutional crisis, has surprisingly sided with those European countries to serve as a springboard for that genocide plan, by accepting that a 100 of its nationals to be recruited and trained as mercenaries who will enter Angola through UNITA's territory and then head for Jamba where they will either capture or murder Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. That is the same South Africa that for 16 years benefited from UNITA's struggle led by Dr. Savimbi against Russian and Cuban expansionism in southern Africa.

In view of yet another threat, genuine Angolans would like to warn the business world that to sink Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi would mean bitter days for their future human and economic interests in Angola because our people would unload on them all their accumulated fury and frustrations that their hearts have endured for 17 years of a war of resistance.

Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi: We are all with you. In the trying days, you may count with the help and protection of millions of Angolans who trust you and who follow you until final victory. Angola will not go under.

Yesterday, an Italian ship carrying logistical equipment, including reconnaissance and transport helicopters and protection vehicles, docked at the city of Beira. The deployment of just over 1,000 Italian soldiers in Mozambique is scheduled to be completed by the end of the month.

Also today, 42 Bangladeshi soldiers arrived in Maputo to join the UN peace-keeping force.

Namibia

S. Africans Injured in Angola Flown to Windhoek

MB2303202793 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 23 Mar 93

[Text] Seven South African security operators are reported to have been flown to Windhoek for medical treatment after being wounded in fighting in Angola since 6 March. A Namibian newspaper reported today that two were discharged from a [word indistinct] private hospital in Windhoek yesterday. According to the report the seven were part of an operation to send security

